

# THE ILLUSTRATED

## LEONARD'S NEWS



No. 21.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1842.

OFFICE REMOVED FROM 320, STRAND, TO 198, STRAND.

[SIXPENCE.]

### OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

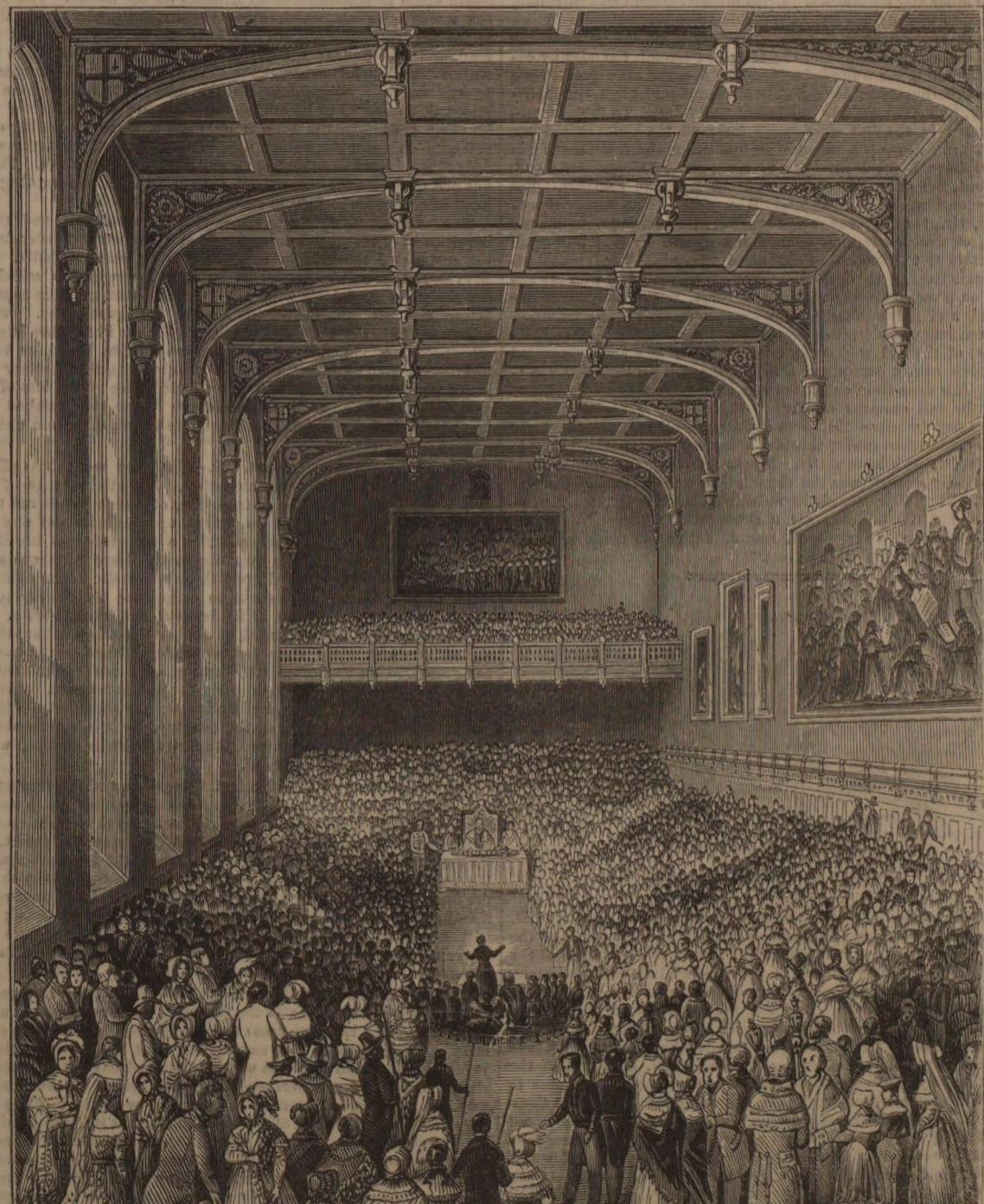
The relations of this country with the United States have assumed an aspect that cannot be regarded otherwise than with gratification by every lover of peace. The horizon is fairly cleared, and the sunshine of friendship and goodwill is already shedding its warm and gentle influences upon the hearts of both nations. Their hands are joined, and the grasp of cordiality is given with an earnestness and sincerity which it would be almost dishonourable to doubt. There is, however, a portion of the press cavilling not only at the nature of the secured tranquillity, but over all the items of the friendly treaty by which it has been consummated; and the malice of party, in its effort to disturb the public mind, has spat so much of venomous misrepresentation in the face of society, that it is almost incumbent upon the honest public journalist to put the question before his readers in a true and intelligent light.

One of the most important features of the news of the week in the daily papers has been the publication of an elaborate report of a banquet given by the citizens of New York in honour of Lord Ashburton, our English plenipotentiary to the United States. At this banquet were elicited from persons of influence and authority in the American city the strongest expressions of regard for the people of this country, the warmest rejoicings over the prospects of an enduring alliance with us, the most fervent aspirations for lasting concord, and the most gratulating compliments to Lord Ashburton upon the success with which his mission had been accomplished—a success which they very properly declared to be honourable and advantageous to both the high contracting powers, and in its spirit conciliatory without humiliation—a triumph of peace without a sacrifice of justice. And so it is, in spite of the ravings of men who, because they hate the party that has achieved it, have not the integrity to bestow their approval upon the act itself. It is of no avail that benefits which may almost become blessings are prominent among its results; it is of no avail that it is the firm and stringent bandage to a wound which it has now closed for ever; it is of no avail that, in confirming it, we are kissing the hands of commerce and folding the wings of war; it is of no avail, in a word, that a permanent good is done to two great nations; none of these considerations serve to satisfy the unnatural rancour of these rabid politicians, who forget truth, patriotism, and generosity in the rage of opposition, and yet, in the matter of their invective, are not less silly than unjust. Nobody shall accuse us rightfully of being either Whig or Tory, or of giving to any party a support that shall not be in every instance qualified by our sense or knowledge of what is right. We oppose the Income Tax on the ground of its injustice, the Poor Law for its cruelty, and every other act of domestic policy on the part of the Government in which we discover a sacrifice of principle or a single germ of what is unvirtuous and wrong. But we cannot be lured into the hue and cry of party upon such a question as we are now discussing. We will not consent to prostitute even the humble intellect which God has given us for the mere purpose of slurring a treaty or baffling a minister. We will not, in a word, for considerations of policy cast shame where we feel honour to be due; and it is only a source of humiliation to us to find that there exist public writers who will. Among these the *Morning Chronicle* has taken the lead, and in a series of articles, of which, although perverted into falsehood, the information is well derived, has opened all the annoying points of the boundary question, and discussed its settlement with a malignity of design which has for its unmanly purpose the fixing of cowardice and dishonour upon the English name. There are two or three brawling Sunday journals that have also followed in its wake, but as they are of that class which can only circulate without influence, abuse without talent, and report without truth, we need not condescend to name them in the category with the daily champion of the anti-ministerial press. We are not going into an argument with the *Chronicle* upon the abstract Boundary Question, but only to vindicate the extreme value of its settlement. For the purpose of obtaining that settlement we have ceded a certain portion of wild territory which we might have claimed, and admitted a geographical position which we might have resisted; and for this cession, and for this admission, we have (besides having in our turn something ceded and admitted too) closed the avenue to a war, opened sources of commerce, and quenched a dangerous spirit of hostility upon our Canadian frontier, which was fostering rebellious disaffection among the subjects of the English crown. About the acres of territory yielded we do not believe there is one man in England who cares a doit; and, if the truth is told, perhaps not one in America either; they were only held to be important in the event of certain political contingencies which the settlement of their dispute has almost rendered impossible to arise; and as for the navigation, or partial navigation, of the St. John's River, the Americans are welcome to it in peace, and we should like to know how they would maintain it in war. It is unquestionable that the great object of British diplomacy was not the amount of territory, or the nicety of the line of demarcation, but the final settlement of the whole dispute. That

it has remained so long unsettled was the great reproach of Lord Palmerston by diplomats of all ranks during his administration. It was held that the Foreign Secretary was bound to see it brought to a termination, and shame and blame were cast vehemently upon him for neglecting the opportunity when the King of Holland made his award. There was always impolicy in keeping open a dispute which left at any time to another power the choice of a war—which left it in fact to pick its own war—when it might best suit its own purpose, and be most destructive to the strength and interests of Great Britain. This was never more felt than when our Canadas were in rebellion, and when the course of our Eastern policy was doubtful, and it was uncertain, both upon French and Turkish questions, how soon we might be plunged into an European war. America could then have taken advantage of the general dilemma, and aided it by a war of her own, plucked at a moment's notice out of the Boundary dispute. But civilization has now progressed too far for nations to make war upon each other without strong pretext or reason; and

from America, by the Ashburton treaty, both pretext and reason are emphatically taken away. Under any circumstances we should not be alarmed at the consequences of any war in which we might find our country justly engaged; but these are times when the advocates of the peace of the world are most properly honoured; and we hold it to be a crime in any minister who permits any road to national commotion to remain open, or any natural avenue to the temple of Concord to be closed, so long as he can control the chances of the one, and ensure the foundation of the other.

Depend upon it, therefore, that the new Boundary Treaty is one upon which we may fairly congratulate both England and America. The peaceful relations already springing out of it are full of fruitful promise of good: a large amount of irritation is already allayed—a cordial spirit of goodwill has suddenly sprung up between the two people—and the banquet given at New York to our able and excellent Minister has set the seal of friendship upon the bond of peace.



THE ORATION AT CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

### CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Christ's Hospital is one of the large massive buildings that grace the interior of London. It is situated to the north-west of St. Paul's,

at the head of Newgate-street. The building, of itself, is a rich and magnificent pile; and is built on the former site of a monastery of Franciscans, or "Grey" Friars. This order of Christians was

established in the beginning of the thirteenth century by the famous Francis of Assisi; and was formally confirmed by a bull of Pope Honorius III., in 1224. Many valuable donations, at various times, were bestowed upon this establishment, and, in consequence, great additions were made to the edifice. Amongst others, Sir Richard Whittington, the honoured and famous Mayor of London, added one room, as a library, to the monastery. This room was one hundred and twenty-nine feet in length, and thirty feet wide; it was ceiled throughout with wainscot; and was furnished with twenty-eight desks and eight double settees of the same material; it was supplied with books three years afterwards, at an expense of £556 10s. The monastery continued to flourish for more than three centuries, during which it was held. As many distinguished persons are said to have been interred in the monastery as have been buried in Westminster Abbey. One writer, alluding to this fact, computes the number of monuments erected to the memory of distinguished persons as follows:—four queens, one duke, four duchesses, three earls, two countesses, eleven barons, four baronesses, three lord mayors, thirty-six knights, and two bishops, besides many other mementos with which it was adorned. After the Reformation the convent was formally surrendered into the hands of Henry VIII. As might be conceived, the result was destructive to the after sacredness of the church; for the building, an immense and splendid pile, some three hundred feet in length, and eighty-nine feet broad, was, in the first instance, used as a warehouse for the goods found in the prizes taken at sea from the French; and its rich and beautiful ornaments and elegant furniture, sacred utensils, records, &c., were destroyed during this period of violence and desecration. When, at last, age and disease had frightened the ruthless king out of many of those sanguinary traits of his character, he sought to atone for a life of impiety; and made over the church of Grey Friars, and the hospital of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield, to the mayor and commonalty of London, for the relief of the numerous poor who were shorn of their usual support by the dissolution of the Catholic religious houses. Henry, after this, erected the two parishes of St. Nicholas, in the Shambles, and St. Ewen into a new parish, under the name of *Christ Church*; and to this he appointed the church of the old monastery to serve as the parish church. He endowed it with lands to the value of 500 marks yearly. It does not, however, appear that the first "defender of the faith" had his intention of bestowing the revenue of the monks upon the poor carried religiously into effect. The intention had been, by royal order, proclaimed at St. Paul's Cross by Ridley, bishop of Rochester; but, some years after, this excellent prelate—then removed to London—found himself constrained, in a discourse which he preached before the King, to direct the attention of his hearers to the deplorable destitution of large classes of the population, and to call upon those in authority to devise some means for relieving them. So soon as the service was concluded, the King sent for Ridley, and, receiving him alone in his closet, made him sit down, and forced him, "in spite of his teeth," according to the phraseology of an old chronicler, to remain covered in the royal presence. He then entered into conversation with him, stated how deeply he had been impressed with his sermon, and declared his determination, in consequence, of devising measures wherewith to remedy the evil as far as should be in his power. The result was that Ridley received his Majesty's commands to enter immediately into communication upon the subject with the mayor and the other city authorities. Upon full and careful consideration, the poor, to be provided for, were divided into three classes. These were:—first, the poor by impotency, including orphan children, the aged, the blind, the lame, and the diseased; second, the poor by casualty, including the wounded soldier, the decayed householder, and persons suffering under acute bodily ailment; and third, the thrifless poor, including rioters, vagabonds, and idlers. To the orphans, enumerated in the first class, were assigned the house of the late Grey Friars. Since the period of its institution the revenues of this hospital have been, from time to time, greatly augmented; and, at present, the annual income cannot be less than £40,000. The management of Christ Hospital is vested in the body of governors, viz., the lord mayor and court of aldermen, in right of their offices; of twelve common councilmen chosen by lot; and of all benefactors to the amount of £400 and upwards. The hospital affords maintenance to upwards of one thousand boys, who are admitted on presentations from the governors, to the number of one hundred and fifty annually. The greater number of the buildings have been renewed since the foundation of the hospital, and scarcely any part of the old monastery remains. We last week presented our readers with a portrait of a Blue Coat Boy dressed in full costume. This dress is of antique origin, and, according to Mr. Brayley, is the full costume or garb of the ancient fathers or monks. Mr. Brayley describes the dress as follows:—"What is called the coat was the ancient tunic; this is of a dark blue cloth, fitted close to the body, but with loose skirts. The under coat, or 'yellow,' as it is technically termed, was the sleeveless or under tunic of the monastery. The girdle round the waist was, likewise, a monastic appendage, but the breeches are a subsequent addition." Yellow worsted stockings, a very small, round, flat cap of black worsted, and a neckband complete the dress."



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The King of the French was expected on Sunday at St. Cloud, previous to going to Fontainebleau, unless the wetness of the season should prevent the royal family spending the vintage at the latter place. The revolution in Servia is still the principal news. It seems that Prince Michael refuses the terms offered him by the successful insurrectionists. The four European consuls remonstrate in his favour; whether the Russian consul does so sincerely is much doubted. But the victorious insurrectionists have published a proclamation, announcing that it was their intention, and that of the people, merely to come to Belgrade to present their grievances to the Ottoman commissary, and that, not being able to prevent them doing so, Prince Michael fled, and abandoned the country without a chief or a government. In this state of things, the primate of the people were forced to organize a provisional Government, which the Commissary and Commandant of the Porte approved. At the head of this provisional Government were Petroniewitsch and Wuchish. All people and authorities were summoned to obey them, until such time as the Porte should decide. The four consuls had interfered in favour of Prince Michael and the family of Obrenowitsch, but Schekib Effendi repudiated the consuls as merely commercial agents, and asserted the right of the Sultan to re-con-

\* Mr. Brayley seems to be in error; the breeches here alluded to were, and are still, worn by the fathers.

stitute the government of Servia as he pleased. Most of the German Potentates who met at Cologne have regained their homes. The King of Prussia was, by the last accounts, inspecting the projected fortifications of Rastadt.

SPAIN.—Madrid papers and letters of the 18th, together with Barcelona journals of the 19th, are wholly devoid of interest.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—About three weeks since a commission was formed by order of the Spanish Government to inquire into the utility of a project submitted on the part of a British company by Mr. Henry Misley, for the purpose of rendering available to the state, for the reconstruction of its navy, the valuable oak timber of the magnificent royal forests of Santander, Galicia, &c. The company offer to furnish the Government for an indefinite number of years with all the materials necessary for the construction and arming of seven ships of war, including steamers, per annum; receiving in exchange a proportionate number of oak trees, which the Government are to furnish at the usual selling price of the part of the country where they are situated. The company only proposes to cut two or three per cent. per annum of the trees marked fit for the purpose by a Government engineer, so that copsewood may arise, and to plant nurseries for their replacement, beginning in the splendid forests of Liébana, in Santander, where some of the oldest and largest oaks in the world are to be found. They offer to erect saw-mills, railroads, common roads, canals, slips, stores, foundries, &c., to be given up to Government, on a valuation, at the conclusion of the contract; engaging also to allow five per cent. per annum additional on the value of the timber taken, till the first year's price be doubled, and further to allow of two per cent. per annum on the cost of the iron materials fabricated for the equipment of the vessels, until the cost of the manufactured metal be brought down to three per cent. They propose to obtain the other materials of construction, provision, and ammunition in Spain by public contract, and to deliver an account of the same to the Government, as well as the wages of shipwrights, labourers, soldiers, and sailors employed, at the actual cost, and a half per cent. commission thereon. They will establish, on account of the Government, wherever it may please, a manufactory of naval steam-engines; furnish the royal docks and workshops with the newest models and most approved machinery; and instruct the pupils whom the Government may wish to employ in the maritime steam service. During the first and second years the company will furnish the royal arsenals with sufficient timber to provide materials for construction in future years; and at the same time engage to furnish 14 vessels-of-war (in fulfilment of the strict terms of the contract), to be fitted up in British ports. They demand the exclusive right of cutting in the royal forests; also of cutting timber fit for ship-building in forests appertaining to the *pueblos* of Spain—paying, of course, according to valuation; to be guaranteed and protected in all things by the state, which shall furnish soldiers to the company for all defensive purposes. The company offer to employ these troops in their productive works, and pay, feed, and clothe them, while so occupied; guarantees to be exchanged; accounts to be settled once a year, and all misunderstandings to be arranged by arbitration. Such is the project for raising Spain once more to the rank of a naval power in Europe. It is already taken up and warmly defended against the narrow envious spirit of *Espanolisme*, which would crush it as a "foreign invention," and, if the matters of "the guarantees" can be satisfactorily arranged, we may expect to see Spain again in possession of an Armada on the waters. The royal oak woods in Galicia, which furnished the unfortunate "Invincible," in the days of Philip II., are now inaccessible only for want of a road, and this the Government has not resources to make! In fact, without the help of foreigners the oaks of Spain might rot from age to age on their mountains. In the forest of Liébana alone it is stated that from 22 to 24 millions of cubic feet of oak fit for ship building exist. In the Sierras de Segura alone 48 millions are reckoned on; and throughout Spain it is calculated that there are fully 200 millions of cubic feet suitable for naval purposes. This is but one of the many materials of national wealth yet waiting the hand of enterprise to turn to good account in Spain.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Sept. 25.—Much speculation and many inquiries have been caused by a sudden Government order for all the disposable muskets in this place to be sent to Cadiz. The Nervion, 14-gun brig, lately stationed at Passages, has sailed for the capital of Andalusia with the required arms, and her captain, before she left, proceeded to Madrid for instructions. Some *quidnuncs* have decided that the arms are for the Philippine Islands; others speak of Cuba, and many mention Monte Video, or Andalusia. The general opinion in these provinces is, that another outbreak is at hand. The melancholy intelligence of the loss of the emigrant ship Pauline Rose, off Monte Video, has reached this place: she had 250 Basque emigrants on board, of whom only 40 were saved.

PORTUGAL.—LISBON, Sept. 19.—The past week has offered little of interest worth communicating. A partial change of Ministry has taken place, the re-modelling of which has served more for polemical controversy in the different journals than of any real utility to the State. In other countries a suspension of hostilities during a ministerial crisis is ever observed. Here it is quite the reverse. Calumny is heaped upon those who retire from office, as well as upon those who are about to commence their disagreeable career—all are alike victims of its baneful and rank breath. On the 14th a project was presented by Senhor Mousinho Albuquerque, signed by a number of Deputies, containing the necessary measures to be adopted for the immediate forming of roads throughout the kingdom, as the means of increasing the public revenue, by giving a stimulus to commerce, and of facilitating the transport of detachments of troops to all parts of the country, for the suppression of robberies and depredations of the most heinous nature, which every day furnishes accounts of.

The Lisbon mail of the 19th inst. brings news of the reconstruction of the Portuguese ministry, in such a manner as appears to secure the confidence of all moderate men; so that we may hope to see more efficient measures adopted for the support of credit, and for the promotion of useful reforms—amongst the foremost of which the reform of the tariff stands prominently in the first rank. If the finances can be placed on a safe footing, so as to restore national credit, there will be less difficulty in reducing the tariff; but, without this preliminary step, we must confess we have little faith in the result of the negotiations for reciprocal concessions in the commercial intercourse between this country and Portugal.

GERMANY.—STUTTGARDT, Sept. 22.—The *Zollverein* has now been sitting some weeks in the capital of Wirtemberg, and as yet no final decision has been come to as to the reported increase of the tariff of the League. The expectation that the duties on British yarns, cottons, and woollens will be increased has not yet been realised, for a strong difference of opinion reigns on this question amongst the representatives of the union, now sitting in daily consultation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is anticipated that the prohibitive cry will not go very far at present, but fears are entertained that the future may be compromised to the detriment of English interests. Although there is every ground to hope that the Congress now sitting here will not come to any very hostile decision against English manufacturers and merchants, still it is impossible to entertain any delusion as to the unfriendly feelings with which German politicians regard our naval mercantile preponderance, and the union will find very great difficulties to stem the popular torrent which is setting in for the exclusion of our productions from the German markets.

The King of Prussia has had a gold medal struck in his own de-

minions, for the purpose of presentation to the most distinguished artists who may come under his especial approval. It is of solid gold, weighing 30 dwt., and is very tasteful in its arrangement. One of these has been bestowed upon Mr. Benjamin Wyon, in testimony of his Majesty's approval of the gold medal struck in commemoration of his visit to England, and sponsorship of the Prince of Wales. This is the second mark of royal approbation received by our countryman from the Prussian dominions.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 25.—The bans of marriage of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar and of the Princess Sophia of the Netherlands were published to-day for the first time. It is expected that a programme of the festivities on this joyful occasion will shortly be published. Accounts from Surinam of the 9th of July have been received here, which were extremely favourable. The inhabitants of the colony were greatly surprised at the statements given in some Dutch papers of a rebellious spirit which they pretend exists there. Surinam is as tranquil as can be wished, and of seductive writing and agitators there is no trace whatever.

HANOVER, Sept. 20.—Yesterday evening, for the first time since the Queen's death, the King appeared in the theatre, when the opera of *Fidelio* was performed. The joy of the public at seeing their sovereign after so long an interval, and just on his recovery from a severe illness, was expressed in loud acclamations on his Majesty's entrance. He, however, did not appear to be well, and stayed only till the end of the first act.

DENMARK.—ELSINORE, Sept. 18.—The ship William, Captain Coppen, from Dundee, which cleared out here to-day on her voyage from Dundee to Narva, picked up near Lindesnas nine Russian sailors, part of the crew of a Russian ship of the line, who had been drifting about at sea for forty-eight hours on logs of wood. The captain saw the ship of the line at the distance of three miles, and observed some men who had clambered up the sides. A Norwegian steamer was going to save the people, but it was probable that the greater part of the men comprising the crew were drowned.

RUSSIA.—ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 19.—The Emperor set out to-day on an extensive tour in the interior of the empire. We learn that his Majesty goes post to Kiow, thence to Wossnossonk to review the troops assembled there, thence to the ports of the Black Sea, particularly Odessa and Sebastopol, whence he will return by way of Warsaw and St. Petersburg.

Sept. 16.—We have received here the melancholy news that the greater part of the city of Kasan has been destroyed by fire. It is stated that 1200 houses, 400 of which were of stone, 12 churches, the extensive magazine, and the university are reduced to ashes. The details have not yet come to hand. The second St. Petersburg insurance company is a great loser by this fire. The shares, which were lately sold at 410 to 415 rubles, are now sold at 230 rubles. Several houses, and 40 warehouses with goods, have been destroyed by fire in the city of Idsoslaaff.

SMYRNA AND MALTA.—The British corvette, Beacon, Captain Graves, arrived at Smyrna on the 30th Aug. This officer had completed the survey of the coast of the Cyclades, and was shortly to proceed on a similar mission to Candia. The new Catholic church built in the village of Boudja, and placed under the protection of France, was inaugurated on the 4th by the Archbishop Massabini, in presence of the French Consul-General and an immense concourse of people from Smyrna and the environs. The accounts from Malta of the 15th ult. announce the arrival there on the 13th, from Beyrouth, of Lord Castlereagh and suite in the Phoenix steamer. Lieutenant Place, of the Queen, had lately been tried by court-martial and honourably acquitted. The squadron was expected to go to sea in a few days.

TURKEY.—CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7.—Selim Bey, the commissioner of the Porte, arrived here from Syria on the 30th ult. In his report on the state of the Lebanon, he accuses the Maronite Patriarch of coercing the inhabitants, by imprisonment and other violent means, in order to obtain their suffrages in favour of the appointment over them of a member of the house of Shehab. These accusations, however, are a mere echo of those that have been brought against Selim Bey, and there is no end to the mutual recrimination in the affair. Baron Sturmer, the Austrian Internuncio, left Constantinople in a steamer, for Trieste, on the 1st instant. In his final audience with the Sultan, he presented him with a memorial, in which he condemns, in the strongest manner, the abandonment of the principles of the Hatti Sherif of Guchané. Izet Pacha, the late Grand Vizier, has been appointed to the Government of Adrianople, and Sayd Pacha will be sent to Angora. There are several other unimportant changes in the internal administration of the empire. The measures of Patronowics, the ex-Minister of Milosch, for organising a popular movement against the existing Government in Servia, have been completely successful. On the arrival of Shekib Effendi (the Turkish commissioner) at Belgrade, Protics, the ex-Minister of the Interior, had sent a summons to each of the seventeen districts of which Servia is composed, directing them to send deputies with instructions on their part to complain of the incendiary proceedings of the individuals who had been lately recalled from exile, and among whom is Patronowics himself, and to present an unanimous petition for their banishment once more and for ever from the country. On receiving these instructions the municipal heads of fifteen out of the seventeen districts (which it appears are altogether under the influence of Patronowics) immediately sent deputations, consisting of large bodies of men, who were directed to proceed to Shekib Effendi, and instead of petitioning as they had been desired, to urge in the strongest manner, not only the dismissal of the present Ministry, but the deposal of Prince Michael himself. At the departure of the Tatar, now five days ago, these deputations were flocking from all quarters into Belgrade, and this simultaneous demonstration will be decisive, it is anticipated, of the fate of the Administration. M. Wachinhoff, the Russian Minister, is said to have been taken by surprise, and to be now quite at a loss how to conduct himself. The result must be the overthrow of Russian influence in Servia, and the consequent loss of the vantage-ground afforded by it for the encouragement and spread of disaffection and revolt throughout European Turkey.

GREECE.—PATRAS, Sept. 7.—Nothing of importance is there to communicate except that the editor of the *Age* having written in his paper an article against the Bavarians, some officers of that nation, in the service of Greece, entered, in the most insolent and arbitrary manner, the house of the editor, and, with their swords drawn, demanded of him the name of the writer of the article, and, not being able to take the whole of the article, seized a small piece of it, which happened to be on his table. The editor being opposed to their unjust demand they walked off. But this case being made known in the capital there was a considerable excitement among the people, and some of the soldiers repaired to the editor's house, offering him their voluntary protection. The animosity which this illegal action of the German officers has caused among the Greeks is much greater than it was before, and, indeed, one may easily conclude, from the existing circumstances, that unless the Bavarians leave altogether Greece, something of a serious nature will happen between the contending parties. There is another case, rather curious, which is, that some thief has stolen a writing desk of Mr. Christides, the Minister of the Interior, in which he had all his secret correspondence, and about 600 drachms in money. This has caused, of course, a great agitation to the Minister, fearing lest some day his secret correspondence should come to light, while he wished it to remain in darkness. The Turks, according to the latest news from the frontiers, seem to collect or send troops to Giannina, Bitoglia, and Larissa. Their intentions are not yet known, but one

may suppose that they have no other object but Greece. Government, however, has done nothing, and made no increase to the already existing force on the frontier. The ministry of Christides is doing nothing; all affairs are at a stand still, and nothing is doing in Greece, while the misery of the people is going on increasing. The people of Greece much desire to get rid of a Ministry, which although it has been the object of boast of M. Piscatory in France in having replaced the English C. of Mavrocordato by it, it has proved incapable of governing Greece. The negotiations pending it Constantinople about the commercial treaty have made no progress whatever; nor is there any hope of doing anything under the present administration of the Ottoman Porte.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PORTROUTH, Sept. 25.—The Imaum, fitted for the receiving depot at Jamaica, and to receive the pendant of Commodore Byng, sailed this day under the temporary command of Lieutenant Joseph Mottey.

The Royal George yacht, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, leaves Woolwich to-morrow for this port; on her arrival she will take her former moorings, and be dismantled during the approaching winter. Commander F. Wood and Lieutenant Paulson are to receive their promotion from the yacht, the former to the rank of post captain, and the latter as commander.

The Salamander, steam-frigate, Commander Hammond, is hourly expected at Spithead from Woolwich, to embark the Right Hon. Henry Ellis, for Rio Janeiro. The Salamander will continue on the South American station.

The Curacao corvette, Captain Jenkins Jones, is looked for the early part of next month from the Pacific, having on board a considerable freight on merchants' account.

The Samaritan, 28, is ordered to be fitted immediately for commission at this port; as also the new 16-gun brig Frolic.

The Jasseur, 16, Commander W. A. Willis, arrived at Spithead this morning from Leith; she will come into harbour to-morrow, to be paid off, having been upwards of three years in commission.

Ships in Harbour.—The St. Vincent, the Victory, the Excellent, the Orestes, the Nautilus, the Bellona, the Austrian frigate, and the Echo steamer.

At Spithead.—The Warspite, the Jaseur, and the Abo, Russian corvette.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Commander—Edward Burt, to the out-pension, Greenwich Hospital. Lieutenants—Henry H. Budd, to the rank of Commander; Joseph Martin Mottey, from the Caledonia, to command the Imaum, vice Stewart, superseded; J. A. Pritchard, Samuel Morrisey, John Stretton, and W. T. Rivers (additional), to the Illustrous; J. H. Maxwell, to the San Josef, vice Budd, promoted; H. Jenkins, to ditto, vice Thurnell, whose time is expired. Purser—W. H. Boone, to the Illustrous (acting), vice Mason, invalided. Master—G. B. Hoffmeister, to the Jupiter. Mates—W. H. Stewart, of the Illustrous, and W. L. Lambert, of the Electra, to the rank of Lieutenant, and both to the Volage; G. Hancock, H. B. King, and C. A. Lodder, to the Excellent. Volunteers, first class—C. H. Parker, to the Excellent; G. Visconti, to the Vanguard; J. T. Baker and George Holden, to the Howe.

The Lightning steam-vessel, Lieut.-Commander George Snell, left Woolwich on Sunday for Hamburg, with the Earl of Wilton, Lord Charles Wellesley, Sir William Young, and several members attached to the British Court on board, having full powers to invest the King of Saxony with the Most Noble Order of the Garter, the object of their mission to the continent.

Captain T. F. Simmonds, of the 2nd West India Regiment, has been appointed Major of Brigade to the troops serving in the northern and midland districts. He is to be stationed at Leeds, the head-quarters of Major-General Brotherton. The following staff appointments in the West Indies have also recently taken place, viz.:—Lieutenant Torrens, of the 47th, and Lieutenant Minty, of the 1st West India Regiment, to be Fort Adjutants; the former at St. Kitt's, and the latter at St. Lucia.—*United Service Gazette.*

BAY OF BISCAY.—Some English capitalists, according to the *Railway Monitor*, have it in contemplation to form a line from Bordeaux to Vigo, Bilbao, and Santander, and so form a communication with Falmouth, Southampton, and London.

THE NAVY.—The following paragraph appears in one or two of our morning contemporaries:—“SHEERNESS, Saturday, Sept. 24.—Three first-rate, three second-rate, and four third-rate men-of-war are ordered to be brought forward at this yard, ready for commissioning. India and China are reported as being the destination of some of them.” The truth of the matter we believe to be as follows:—Some months ago the Lords of the Admiralty ordered estimates to be prepared for them at the principal dockyards, showing the expense of putting a number of ships of the line in such a state of repair and forwardness as to be available for immediate commissioning, should circumstances make it necessary that a larger naval force should be employed in active service, or should the ships on foreign stations require to be relieved or want such repairs as can be done only in our English dockyards. Their lordships, having obtained the estimates from the authorities, have it, we believe, in contemplation, although nothing has yet been definitely settled, to do away with the system of having what is foolishly called “demonstration ships,” and to bring forward in lieu of them ten ships of the line at each of the three principal ports, viz., Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, to be denominated “advanced ships of the ordinary.” It is understood that these ships are always to be kept in such a state of readiness for commission and proceeding to sea, as regards their hulls, that they shall neither require docking nor caulking, nor any work to be performed on board of them, on being ordered for service, except to adapt the ports to the guns, and to take down any temporary ordinary fittings, such as shipkeepers’ cabins, ordinary galleries, &c. To meet this intention the ships selected for advanced ships will be regularly docked in turn from time to time to have their bottoms properly cleaned, &c., as necessary, so that they may be in such a state as to proceed to sea when ordered, without risk of waiting to be docked for either a year or two. Should these intentions of the Board of Admiralty be ultimately acted upon, of which there is little doubt, a *bona fide* force of 30 sail of the line, the majority comprised of new ships, will always be ready for service on any emergency. This force, not being commissioned, will be no additional expense to the country, and the constant overhauling that the ships will have in their turn will preserve them from that decay which many fine ships in ordinary have heretofore suffered; and in the long run will amply compensate for the small amount that is required to be expended upon them to keep them in a properly efficient state: while the inestimable advantage will be gained of having such an imposing fleet ready equipped for sea in the space of ten days or a fortnight. We are confirmed in the above statement by our private correspondence from Plymouth, which states that the St. George, 120, the Royal William, 120, the Royal Adelaide, 110, the Albion, 90, the Canopus, 80, the Clarence, the Bonaparte, the Foudroyant, the Wellesley, and the Impregnable, line-of-battle ships, are likely to be brought forward there as “demonstration ships.”

DARTMOUTH, Sept. 25.—Her Majesty’s revenue cutter Royal Charlotte having recently struck upon a sunken rock, off Stoke Church, which is not laid down in any chart, an order has been received to ascertain its accurate position. No damage was sustained by the cutter, which was laid on shore for inspection.

By late accounts from the Cape of Good Hope we learn that her Majesty’s ship Fly, commanded by — Blackwood, Esq., and her Majesty’s schooner Bramble (tender to the Fly), were lying in Simon’s Bay on the 9th July, but would shortly proceed to Torres Straits, to survey that passage, according to instructions.

The ship Earl Grey, on her way to Hobart Town with the head quarters of the 99th regiment, under the command of Major Last, arrived at Devonport on Sunday evening last—all well.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

OXFORD, Sept. 24.—The vacant fellowship in Jesus College, occasioned by the death of the late Rev. Philip Aubin, will be filled on Wednesday next. This fellowship was founded by Charles I., for a native of Guernsey or Jersey. The late Dr. Ireland, Dean of Westminster, has bequeathed £10,000 to this University to found a Theological Professorship, and £2000 to Oriel College for an exhibition. The newly-created Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne has been conferred on the Rev. E. T. Bigge, Fellow of Merton College. The Rev. H. Hughes, of Trinity College, has been presented to the incumbency of the new church, Gordon-square, London. The Duke of Devonshire has presented the Rev. R. P. Hull, of Brasenose College, to the perpetual curacy of Buxton, Derbyshire. Mr. L. W. Buck has presented the Rev. J. R. Whyte, late of Oriel College, to the rectory of West Worlington, Devonshire. The Rev. D. R. Godfrey, late of Queen’s College, has been elected head master of Devonport Classical School. There were 37 competitors. The trustees of the Rev. D. J. J. Cookes have presented the Rev. H. W. Cookes, of Worcester College, to the valuable rectory of Astley, Worcestershire. The Rev. G. J. Davie, of Exeter College, has been appointed curate of Brasted, Kent. The Lord Bishop of Winchester has presented the Rev. J. M. Sumner, of Balliol College, to the rectory of North Waltham, Kent. The Lord Bishop of Salisbury has instituted the Rev. R. C. Feil, of Queen’s College, to the vicarage of North Matravers, in the Rural Deanery of Dorchester, and Archdeaconry of Dorset.

THE CHURCH.—The following appointments have taken place:—The Rev. W. T. Hobson, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, to the rectories of Strelley and Bilbrough: value £363. The Rev. J. Gore, M.A., of Caius College, to the vicarage of Shalbourne, in the counties of Berks and Wilts: value £271. The Rev. J. Image, M.A., of Caius College, to the vicarage of Bodiam, in the county of Sussex: value £380. The Rev. T. Watkins, B.A., Queen’s College, to the vicarage of Crickadane, with Llandavallay, Brecknockshire: value £686. The Rev. P. Cann, M.A., of Pembroke College, to the perpetual curacy of Broadwood-Wigger, with the chapel of Week St. German’s, in the county of Devon: value £148. The Rev. H. Eley, B.A., of St. Peter’s College, to the perpetual curacy of St. Paul’s, Waltham-abbey, Essex: value

£110. The Rev. M. Wilson, B.A., of St. Catharine’s Hall, to the perpetual curacy of Edenfield Bury, Lancashire: value £117. The Rev. J. W. Watson, B.A., of Trinity College, to the perpetual curacy of St. Mary, Preston, Lancashire: value £130. The Rev. J. W. Clarke, B.A., of Sidney Sussex College, to the incumbency of the Holy Trinity Church, Crookham Hill, Westerham, Kent. The Rev. J. R. Shurlock, M.A., of Queen’s College, to the incumbency of the new church of the Holy Trinity, Atteleborough, Nunton, Warwickshire. The Rev. S. Allen, M.A., of Trinity College, to be curate of St. Margaret’s, Lynn. The Rev. T. J. Burton, B.A., of St. Peter’s College, to the curacy of St. James’s Church, Enfield Highway: value £150. The Rev. T. B. Ingham, B.A., of Queen’s College, to be minister of the church recently erected at Rainhill. The Rev. J. Jessopp, M.A., of St. John’s College, to be one of the chaplains to his Majesty the King of the Belgians. The Rev. J. W. Inman, M.A., of St. John’s College, to be one of the chaplains to the Earl of Hardwicke. The Rev. W. F. Lanfear, B.A., of Queen’s College, to be chaplain to the Church of England congregation at Weisbaden, Germany.

ORDINATIONS.—The Bishops of Exeter, Peterborough, and Carlisle, held ordinations at their respective Cathedrals on Sunday last. The following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:—

Deacons, of Oxford—Charles Howard Archer, B.A., Balliol College, Robert Lewis Bamfield, B.A., Trinity College, William Courtenay Clark, B.A., Exeter College, Francis T. B. Cole, B.A., St. Edmund Hall, Henry Edwards, B.A., Lincoln College, Joseph Limebeer Harding, B.A., Exeter College, William Edward Viger, B.A., Worcester College, William Franklin, B.A., New Inn Hall, William Nicholas Richards, B.A., Wadham College, by letters dismissionary from the Bishop of Bath and Wells, John Hall, M.A., Brasenose College, Thomas D’Oyley Waiters, B.A., Christ Church, Morton Shaw, B.A., Brasenose College, by letters dismissionary from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Deacons, of Cambridge—Henry Smith Anders, B.A., Gonville and Caius College, Joseph Watson Ayre, B.A., St. Peter’s College, William Bennett, B.A., St. John’s College, The Rev. Reginald Bryan, B.A., Trinity College, William Ligure Fowke, B.A., Queen’s College, William Gardner, B.A., Queen’s College, William Miquott Kerr, B.A., St. John’s College, James Sutherland, B.A., Queen’s College, Charles Edward Parry, B.A., Christ’s College, Alfred Roger Taylor, B.A., Trinity College, Edward Ramsay Prother, B.A., Magdalene College, by letters dismissionary from the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Christopher Parker, B.A., Emmanuel College, John Halifax, B.A., Corpus Christi College.

Deacon, of Dublin—Rev. John Murs Ward, B.A., Trinity College.

Deacon, of St. Bee’s College.—Rev. Josiah Coombes.

Deacon, of Durham.—John Whitwick, Licentiate in Theology, University College.

Deacon, of St. Bee’s College, Cumberland.—William Frankling.

Priests, of Oxford.—The Rev. Edward William Tanner Chave, B.A., Worcester College, The Rev. William F. Everest, B.A., Magdalene Hall, The Rev. Henry Johnson, B.A., Merton College, The Rev. John F. Gibson, B.A., Exeter College, The Rev. Charles F. D. Lyne, B.A., Pembroke College, The Rev. Mortimer Tylee, B.A., St. Edmund Hall, The Rev. William Belgrave, B.A., Lincoln College, The Rev. Robert Bell, B.A., Worcester College, The Rev. Thomas Charles Price, M.A., Merton College, The Rev. Granville Sykes Howard Vyse, B.A., Christ Church.

Priests, of Cambridge.—Rev. William Henry Beauchamp, B.A., Christ’s College, Rev. Philip Brett, B.A., Emmanuel College, Rev. Alexander Douglas, B.A., Magdalene College, Rev. William Ellicott, B.A., Queen’s College, Rev. Alexander Grant Hildyard, M.A., Pembroke College, Rev. George Powell, B.A., Trinity College, Rev. Joseph Edward Rose, B.A., Trinity College, Rev. Charles Anthony Oak, B.A., St. John’s College, Rev. Taylor White, B.A., St. John’s College, The Rev. George R. Ryan, B.A., St. Catherine Hall.

Priests, of Dublin.—Rev. Thomas Henry Maning, B.A., Trinity College, Rev. George Morgan, B.A., Trinity College, The Rev. Robert Augustus Knox, B.A., Trinity College.

The deanship of Peterborough is expected to become vacant by the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Turton to the deanship of Westminster. The Rev. Dr. Graham, Master of Christ’s College, Cambridge; the Rev. Edmund Mortlock, B.D., Fellow of Christ’s College; and the Rev. Marsham Argles, M.A., Examining Chaplain to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, are spoken of as the persons from whom the new Dean will be selected in the event of Dr. Turton’s resignation.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITURE.

Of all the wonderful discoveries of modern science, there is none more miraculous in its nature, and but few that have made so rapid a progress, as the system of photographic portraiture, which, “by the sacred radiance of the sun,” reveals to us, in the space of a few seconds, a complete transcript of our outward man. In the application of natural powers to the arts and sciences, the advancement made towards perfection has almost uniformly been gradual, although occasionally very rapid strides have succeeded the slow and measured tread; and this principle is fully borne out by an examination of the progressive appliance of air and fire, of wind and water, to the numerous branches of art, manufacture, and commerce. Light, however, the source from whence photography springs, has taken no part in the gradual advancement we have described; although it may be termed the primary of created powers, the application of its capabilities has been the least understood. Philosophers, even of the present day, cling but to hypothesis, and adopt, we will suppose from conviction, the different theories of their predecessors as to its origin and efficacy. The invention of Daguerre cannot fail, therefore, to lay open new ideas, which may be productive of great advantages to science. We almost feel inclined to trace the first germ of its existence, with the origin of painting itself, to the Greek maiden’s drawing upon the wall her lover’s portrait from his shadow; but still we do not hesitate to render all due honour to the modern author of the discovery. In its adaptation to portraiture, the original invention has undergone many improvements, and none are so conspicuous as those introduced by Mr. Beard, which constitute the difference between Daguerreotype and Photography. Portraits taken by the former method are invariably reversed, and frequently subjected to distortion; but this never occurs in Mr. Beard’s process, the chief advantage of which is the application of the reflecting camera. The detail of the proceeding may be interesting. Let us imagine Mr. Beard’s atelier, and some one seated for his portrait. The time required is but a few seconds, and is occupied as follows:—The sitter’s eyes are fixed upon some given object, his attitude a perfect study; and mark him if he be a vain man, his hair is smartened, and his countenance assumes its sweetest simper. The operator having previously prepared a polished silver plate of the utmost brilliancy, that the chemical action may be the more efficient, exposes it to the vapour of iodine, until it acquires a pale yellow tint. It is now conveyed to the camera, care being taken that not a single ray of light gleams upon it in the transit—the door of the camera is opened, and the full action of the sun is concentrated upon the surface of the plate. In a less space of time than the words can be penned a *coup de soleil* takes off the sitter’s head. The portrait can now be coloured in its natural tints, or tinted by dipping in a solution of gold, neither of which processes at all impair the brilliancy of the touches. We, ourselves, prefer the latter method, as it destroys the leaden appearance of the ground, and imparts to it a softness and a warmth that are alike desirable. Without disparagement to the performance of the miniature painter, we must record our veto against his works, when brought as portraits (their chief value) into comparison with this flash-of-lightning method of proceeding; they may claim admiration for their finished excellence, yet are but rarely entitled to it, for the expression of sentiment and grace, which the masters only of this art, in their productions, have at times so beautifully displayed. But photographic portraiture presents the semblance of its living model—it depicts not merely the exactness of feature, so easily attainable by hand—it preserves the life and animation—the delicacy of expression; in fact, so much of the character of the individual as is displayed in his features during the period of his sitting.

“For by his face straightway shall you know his heart,”

and this, so decisive, and without chance of erring, is only attained at mere random from the hand of the miniature practitioner.

Our visit was paid to Mr. Beard’s establishment, in Parliament-street, where, by the politeness of Mr. Hogg, we were shown the minutiae of the process, and an abundance of most beautiful specimens, numbering amongst them the holders of the rank and wealth, and beauty of the kingdom—princes, nobles, statesmen,—“fair women and brave men,” composed the throng; all had been to test the efficacy, and to acknowledge the advantages of this most wonderful of modern inventions.

## IRELAND.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—DETENTION OF THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—At Kilcullen, Ireland, a few days since, a curious case came on for trial before the magistrates, the substance of which was as follows:—Mr. Joseph Byrne was proprietor of the Red Lion Inn, in Kilcullen, and also of a posting establishment in the town. Mrs. Dunne was proprietress of another inn. A competition in trade existed between them. On Saturday, the 10th ult., a groom of the Marquis of Waterford came to Mr. Byrne, and desired him to have four horses ready for the marquis, who, with the marchioness, would pass through Kilcullen on the Monday following, on their way to Cumberland. On Monday he heard that the marquis was coming, and suspecting that he would be stopped at Dunne’s door, he sent to meet him. The post-boys stopped at Dunne’s—the horses were forced from the carriage—Mrs. Dunne’s horses were harnessed to it—the carriage was driven on—but Mr. Byrne’s ostler stopped the horses opposite his master’s hotel. Mr. Byrne addressed the marquis, and said he would charge him for his horses, as he had them in readiness all day. The Marquis, not wishing to stop on the road, and as the marchioness was frightened, said he would pay for them, and desired the postillions to drive on. A riotous crowd of 500 or 600 persons had collected round Mr. Byrne’s door, shouting in a violent manner. Mr. Byrne stated that the Marquis of Waterford always stopped at his hotel, except on one occasion, and then stopped at Mrs. Dunne’s, but he came back and said he and his valet were taken there by force. Heard there was a determination to stop the marquis at Mrs. Dunne’s on the last occasion, in consequence of which he sent his ostler over to meet him. Acknowledged that the carriage containing the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford was stopped when it came opposite to his hotel by Byrne, the ostler, but said it was at the desire of the marquis. He first saw the carriage opposite his stable with six or seven hundred people, big and little, about it shouting. Went to the carriage window and asked payment for the horses. The marquis said, “Byrne, I’ll pay you; let the d—d blackguards go on with the horses.” He came back then. Witnesses were then examined to prove a riot against the parties acting for Mrs. Dunne. Counsel for Mrs. Dunne contended that Mr. Byrne was the aggressor, and called witnesses to prove his statement. Ultimately the magistrates decided on binding over James Perkins and Peter Dunne to keep the peace.

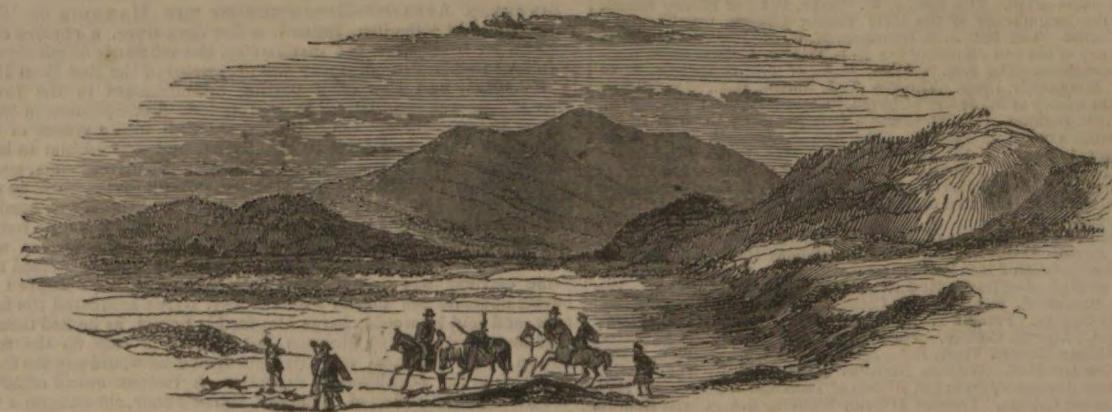
We learn, from a correspondent, the death of Mr. Fenton, one of the examiners of the Court of Chancery. The salary is £600 a year, and the office, if vacant, is in the gift of the Master of the Rolls.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

NEW MASTER IN CHANCERY.—We believe we may announce that Mr. Litton will certainly be the Master in Chancery.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

AWFUL THUNDER STORM.—LONDONDERRY.—On Tuesday night, the 20th ult., this town and neighbourhood were visited by a severe thunder storm, which continued during the whole of the night, and till about 4 or 5 o’clock on the following morning. Throughout the entire of Tuesday there was very heavy rain, and towards the evening occasional flashes of lightning were seen in a north-easterly direction. About half-past 10 o’clock at night the storm began to gather. The moon ceased to shine, and the atmosphere became heavy, sultry, and still. There has been no injury done by the lightning in this city. Near Cunningham, however, a man was struck insensible by the electric fluid, but ultimately recovered from the shock. No other injury, we believe, has been sustained in consequence of the storm.

The large estates of E. Montagu Parker, Esq., the late M.P. for the Southern Division of Devonshire, were lately brought to the hammer, and one of the farms, upon which there is a lease of fourteen years to run, and at a rack-rent, sold for forty-two years’ purchase.—*Bristol Mirror.*

STAFFORD, Wednesday morning.—Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, Sir James Parke, and Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, the Judges appointed under the special commission to try the prisoners in the gaol, will arrive here on next Saturday and open the court immediately, on which occasion the justices of the peace, mayors, and the other civil authorities are expected to attend. On Sunday the Judges will attend divine service at Christ Church, when a sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. E. Coldwell. On Monday the grand jury will be sworn, and as soon as true bills are found, the trial of the prisoners will be proceeded with. There are 240 to be tried; 97 are indicted for demolition of property and arson, one for high treason, and the remaining 142 for riot, burglary, rescue, personal violence, and preventing others working. Thomas Cooper and Arthur O’Neill, the two great Chartist leaders, will, much against the advice of their friends, defend themselves. It is also said that William Ellis, who is committed for high treason, will do the same. Joseph Whistons, who was committed on last Saturday, by P. B. Broade, Esq., for a riot and firing the residence of the Rev. Benjamin Vale, on the 15th of August, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, was quite an enthusiast and a second Thom of Canterbury. While engaged in burning the property of Mr. Vale, he used to exclaim “The Lord has desired me to do so: this is the desire of the Lord.” The evidence is, it appears, quite home and conclusive against him. The following is the classification of the prisoners, as refers to their education, viz.:—Prisoners who can read and write superiorly, 1; Do. read and write well, 27; Do. read and write imperfectly



GLENARTNEY—THE HILL WHERE PRINCE ALBERT, ATTENDED BY LORD WILLOUGHBY, WENT DEER STALKING.



PASS OF GLEN OGLE.

We gave in our last a description of this famous glen. The representation which we now place pictorially before our readers involves the interesting feature of the transit of the Queen and her Consort

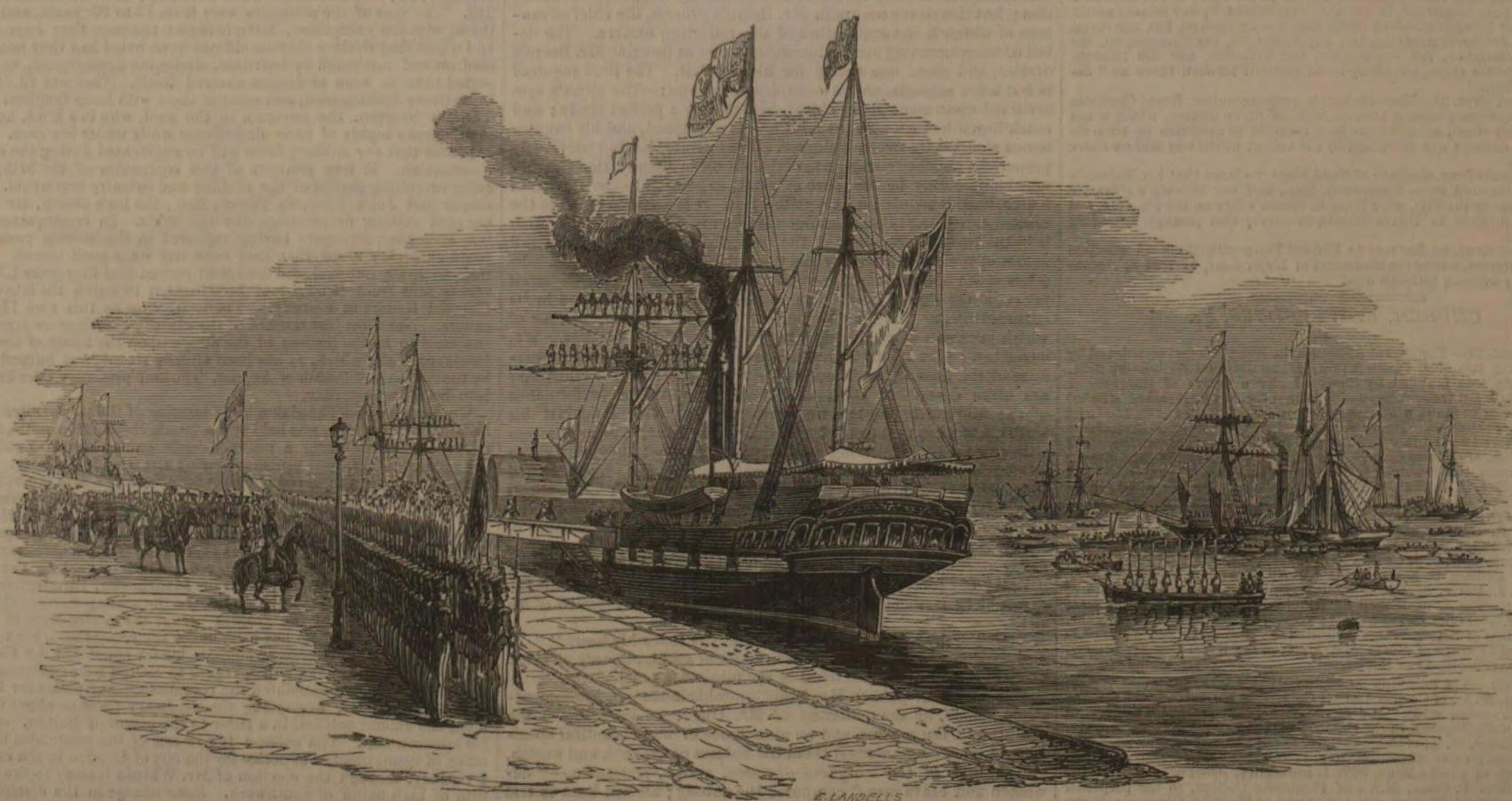
through this wild and gloomy defile among old Scotia's Highland hills.—And below we present our artist's sketch of the close of her Majesty's visit to Scotland.

**THE THANKSGIVING PRAYER.**—The following is the Prayer of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the great blessing which, in His mercy and goodness, He hath vouchsafed to this nation, in the late abundant harvest, to be used at morning and evening service, after the general thanksgiving, in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-on-Tweed, on Sunday, the 2nd of October next, as ordered by her Majesty in Council:—"O God, through whose Providence the earth yieldeth food for the sustenance of man, we offer unto Thee our hearty thanksgiving for Thy late mercy vouchsafed to us, in blessing the labours of our husbandmen with plentiful increase, and preserving the fruits of the field for our use. Give us grace, we humbly beseech Thee, that whilst we receive Thy bounty with thankfulness, we may regard the blessing bestowed on us as a call to repentance, and turn from the evil of our ways. Remove from amongst us all causes of strife and contention; put an end to our unhappy divisions; and grant that all conditions of men, impressed with the fear of Thy judgments, and trusting in Thy fatherly care, may faithfully serve Thee, in loyalty to their Sovereign, in obedience to the laws, in kindly affection one to another, and in dutiful resignation to Thy will; that so, under the guidance of Thy Holy Spirit, we may pass through this world in peace and contentment, and finally by thy mercy attain everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

**ANECDOTE OF THE QUEEN.**—While Prince Albert and the Marquis of Breadalbane were enjoying the sports of the hills, her Majesty and the Marchioness had a private walk through part of the extensive grounds. In the course of their excursion they paid a visit to the dairy, which is fitted up in a style every way becoming the princely mansion to which it is attached. After several minute inquiries of the principal dairy-maid, regarding the different varieties of cheese made within the premises, her Majesty asked whether any "porridge" had been made that morning, significantly enough letting it be understood that she would have no objection to partake of our homely fare. The dairy-maid, not being aware of the exalted rank of the lady who was addressing her, after politely stating that the dairy was not the usual place where such a dish was manufactured, presented her Majesty with as near a substitute as she could—some oat cakes and cream. Her Majesty partook heartily of the homely fare, and on going away forgot not to present a small portrait of herself to the dairy-maid, to remind her in after years of the royal visit to Taymouth.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

**RUBINI.**—At Palermo (while still under engagements to Barbaja, the Neapolitan manager) he was the hero of an adventure nearly as romantic, but not so tragical, as the celebrated story of Stradella. On his arrival at Palermo he waited on a lady of very high rank, to whom he had letters of introduction, and who received him with the kindness and distinction due to his genius and agreeable manners. In the evening, when he appeared on the stage, Rubini made a respectful inclination to his fair patroness, who was in her box—an act which, though dictated simply by respect and gratitude, roused the vindictive jealousy of a Sicilian husband. On quitting the theatre, the presumptuous singer found himself suddenly in the hands of a couple of bravos, who seized his arms, muffled his head in a cloak, and began to drag him towards the beach, intending (according to custom in such cases) to stab him, and get rid of his body by throwing it into the sea. The unfortunate tenor gave himself up for lost; he could not call out, and, if he had, such outcries would have attracted little notice in Sicily. Luckily for him, however, he was recognised by one of the bravos. In those parts of the world a murderer may be a man of taste and *vertù*. Such, fortunately, was the worthy who had Rubini in his grasp. He was a musical amateur, to whom Rubini had sometimes given orders for the opera. He could not hurt his favourite artist; and, instead of using his stiletto, he told Rubini of the danger he had run, set him at liberty, and advised him to get out of Sicily as fast as possible—an advice which, as may be supposed, was promptly followed.—*Mainzer's Musical Times*.

**RETURNED EMIGRANTS.**—We noticed (says a Liverpool paper) some weeks ago, that large numbers of people who had emigrated to the United States had returned in the ships from New York. They continue to arrive in considerable numbers. The greatest number brought by one ship, up to last week, was 250 by the Hottinguer; but on Tuesday night, the packet-ship New York arrived with upwards of 300, many of whom would have starved from want of provisions, had not Captain Cropper humanely supplied the poor creatures out of the ship's stores. Amongst the passengers were a lot of British sailors who had been some years in the American navy, which they left, they say, lest if hostilities should break out between Great Britain and the United States, they might be brought into deadly conflict with their own countrymen.



HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT EMBARKING ON BOARD THE TRIDENT AT GRANTON PIER.



ROSLIN CASTLE.

**ROSLIN.**  
One of the interesting scenes visited by the royal tourists in Scotland is Roslin Chapel, situated about seven miles from Edinburgh, on the banks of the North Esk. The vale of Roslin is one of those beautiful and sequestered dells which so often occur in Scotland, abounding with all the romantic varieties of cliff, and copsewood, and waterfall. Its beautiful Gothic chapel is one of the most entire and exquisitely decorated specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland. It was founded, in 1446, by William St. Clair, Earl of Orkney, and Lord of Roslin. At the revolution of 1688 part of it was defaced by a mob from Edinburgh, but it was repaired in the following century by General St. Clair. The late Earl of Rosslyn, some years ago, undertook the restoration of its more dilapidated parts, and the present earl still continues the repairs, with scrupulous attention to preserve the original character of the structure. "This building," says Mr. Britton, "may be pronounced unique, and singularly interesting. The chapel of King's College, St. George, and Henry VII., are all conformable to the styles of the respective ages when they were erected; and these styles display a gradual advancement in lightness and profusion of ornament; but the Chapel of Roslin combines the solidity of the Norman with the minute decorations of the latest species of the Tudor age. It is impossible to designate the architecture of this building by any given or familiar term: for the variety and eccentricity of its parts are not to be defined by any words of common acceptance." The central aisle is bold and lofty, enclosed as usual by side aisles, the pillars and arches of which display a profusion

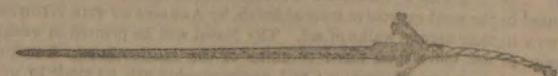
of ornament, executed in the most beautiful manner. The "Prentice's Pillar" in particular, with its finely-sculptured foliage, is a piece of exquisite workmanship. It is said that the master-builder of the chapel, being unable to execute the design of this pillar from the plans in his possession, proceeded to Rome, that he might see a column of a similar description which had been executed in that city. Daring his absence his apprentice proceeded with the execution of the design, and, upon the master's return, he found this finely ornamented column completed. Stung with envy at this proof of the superior ability of his apprentice, he struck him a blow with his mallet, and killed him on the spot. Upon the architrave uniting the Prentice's Pillar to a smaller one is the following sententious inscription from the book of the Apocryphal Scripture, called Esdras:—"Forte est vinum, fortior est rex, fortiores sunt mulieres; super omnia vincit veritas." Beneath the chapel lie the Barons of Roslin, all of whom were, till the time of James VII., buried in complete armour.

## ROSLIN CASTLE.

The mouldering ruins of Roslin Castle, with its tremendous triple tier of vaults, stands upon a peninsular rock, overhanging the picturesque glen of the Esk, and is accessible only by a bridge of great height, thrown over a deep cut in the solid rock, which separates it from the adjacent ground. This castle, the origin of which is involved in obscurity, was long the abode of the proud family of the St. Clairs, Earls of Caithness and Orkney. In 1544 it was burned down by the Earl of Hertford; and in 1650 it surrendered

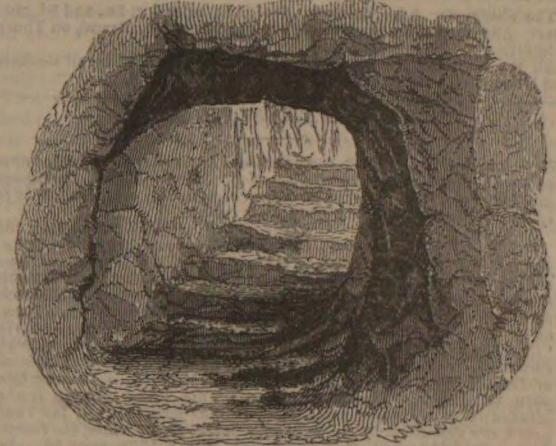
to General Monck. About sixty or seventy years ago, the comparatively modern mansion, which has been erected amidst the ruins of the old castle, was inhabited by a genuine Scotch laird of the old stamp, the lineal descendant of the high race who first founded the pile, and the last male of their long line. He was Captain of the Royal Company of Archers, and Hereditary Grand Master of the Scottish Masons. At his death the estate descended to Sir James Erskine St. Clair, father of the present Earl of Rosslyn, who now represents the family.

## SWORD OF ROBERT BRUCE,



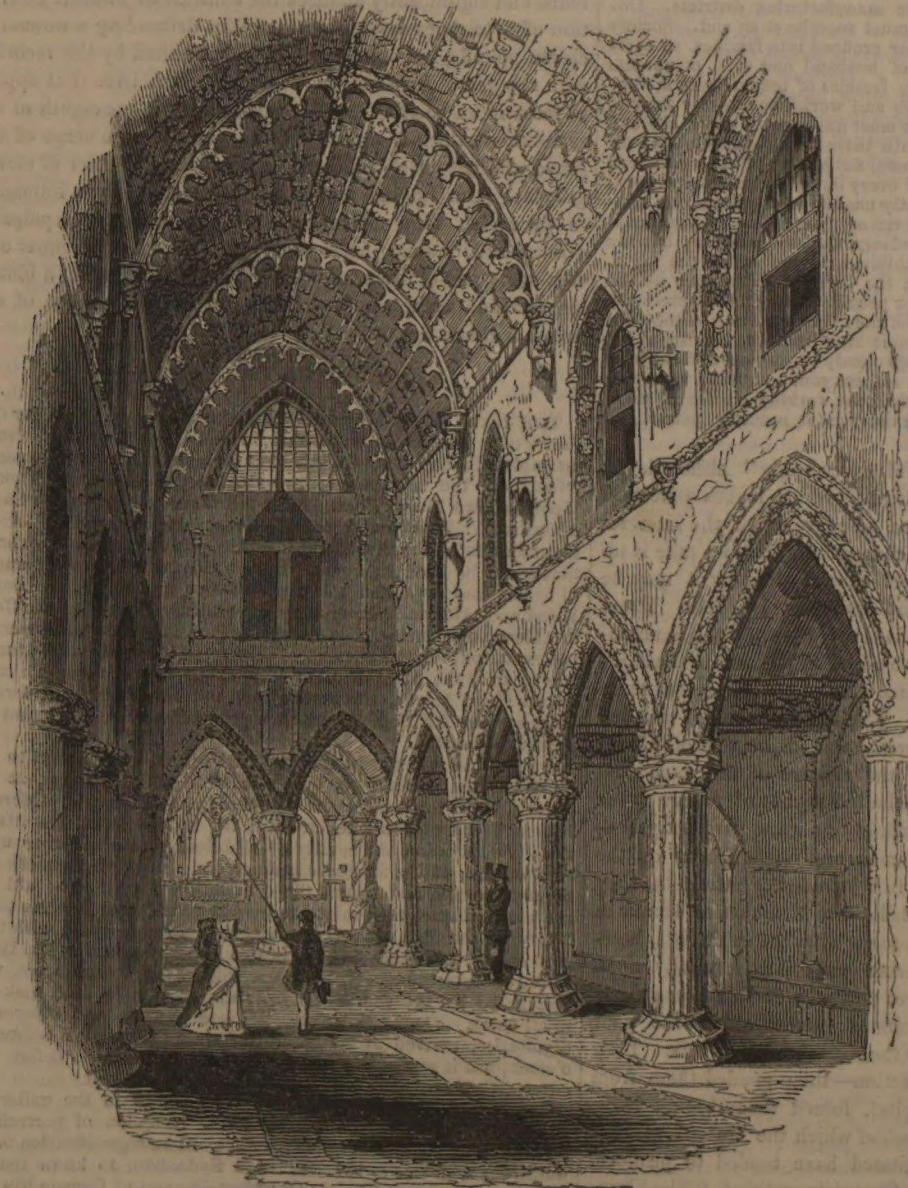
## HAWTHORNDEN.

Passing through scenery of great natural beauty, the tourist arrived at Hawthornden, the classical habitation of the poet Drummond, the friend of Shakespeare and Jonson; it is now the property of Sir Francis Walker Drummond. "This romantic spot seems to have been formed by nature in one of her happiest moments. All the materials that compose the picturesque seem here combined in endless variety: stupendous rocks, rich and varied in colour, hanging in threatening aspect, crowned with trees that expose their bare branching roots; here the gentle birch hanging midway, and there the oak, bending its stubborn branches, meeting each other; huge fragments of rocks impede the rapid flow of the stream, that hurries brawling along unseen, but heard far beneath, mingling in the breeze that gently agitates the wood." Being built with some view to defence, the house rises from the very edge of the grey cliff, which descends sheer down to the stream. An inscription, on the front of the building, testifies that it was repaired by the poet in 1638. It is well known that Ben Jonson walked from London, on foot, to visit Drummond, and lived several weeks with him at Hawthornden. Under the mansion are several subterraneous caves, hewn out of the solid rock with great labour, and connected



SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGE.—HAWTHORNDEN.

with each other by long passages; in the court-yard there is a well of prodigious depth, which communicates with them. These caverns are supposed to have been constructed as places of refuge, when the public calamities rendered the ordinary habitations unsafe. The walks around the house are peculiarly fine, but admission to them is limited to Wednesday of each week, and can only be obtained by an order from the proprietor, application for which must be made at the office of Walker and Melville, Esquires, writers to the signet, 110, George-street.



ROSLIN CHAPEL.



HAWTHORNDEN.

**THE PROPRIETORS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS**

have the pleasure to announce that they have made arrangements with one of

THE MOST EMINENT AUTHORS OF THE DAY,  
to produce in their journal a Work of Fiction,  
UPON AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN,  
to be entitled,

**THE NOVEL OF THE MOMENT.**

The work will be produced with

**EVERY VARIETY OF ILLUSTRATION,**

executed in the most expensive style of finish, by ARTISTS OF THE HIGHEST REPUTE in their several walks of art. The Novel will be printed in weekly episodes of not more than three columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, including embellishments; and arrangements will be made to prevent any entrenchment by it upon the established departments of the Paper.

\* \* \* Prospectuses of the design, with further details of the entire spirit of its publication, will be issued to the public in due course of events.

**THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.**

**TO ADVERTISERS.**

WE insert a letter from our Printer, stating the number Printed of the above Paper. It will remove any doubt as to its being decidedly the best medium for Advertisers of all the Weekly Papers, being the first as regards respectability, and second in circulation to only one in the kingdom:—

" 198, Strand, Sept. 15, 1842.

" SIR.—For the satisfaction of our Advertising Friends, we should be obliged by your stating the number printed of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS since its commencement to No. 18. Please to state also the average number of the last Four Weeks. Yours, respectfully,

" THE PROPRIETORS OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

" To Mr. R. Palmer, 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street."

" 10, Crane-court, Sept. 16, 1842.

" GENTLEMEN.—In compliance with your request, I beg to state—and pledge my word to the truth of the statement—that the number of stamped sheets printed for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from No. 1 to No. 18 inclusive, is 329,530; and that the number for the last four weeks' papers

AVERAGES 23,888 PER WEEK.

The Stamp-office returns, when published, will bear out the above statement. I am, Gentlemen, yours very obediently,

" R. PALMER.  
To the Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand."

The charge for Advertising is, five lines, or under, 5s., and 9d. per line after. Advertisements must be sent to the Office, 198, Strand, on Thursday at latest.

All the numbers are now reprinted. Orders received by all Booksellers and Newsmen in the Kingdom.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

The following letter from a correspondent has reference to what appears to have been an error in our notice of St. Mary's Chapel, (Southampton,) and the poet Gray. Several of our correspondents corroborate the terms of this epistle, which we therefore print entire.

" Stoke, Sep. 21st, 1842.

" SIR.—Being on the spot, I take the liberty of forwarding you a few facts, which, it has occurred to me, may be of some assistance to you in settling the question of Gray's last resting-place at rest. The following is the inscription on the tablet which was placed in the wall of Stoke church by the direction of the Hon. and Rev. Godolphin Osborn, who, I am told by the churchwardens of the parish, found the register of Gray's burial:—  
" Opposite to this stone, in the same tomb upon which he has so feelingly recorded his grief at the loss of a beloved parent, are deposited the remains of Thomas Gray, the Author of the Elegy written in a Country Churchyard, &c., &c. He was buried August 6th, 1771. On the tombstone alluded to in the above inscription, is thus written: 'In the vault beneath, are deposited, in the hope of a joyful resurrection, the remains of Mary Antrobus; she died unmarried, Nov. 5, 1749, aged 66. In the same pious confidence, beside her friend and sister, here sleep the remains of Dorothy Gray, widow, the careful, tender mother of many children, one of whom alone had the misfortune to survive her. She died March 11th, 1753, aged 67.' In addition to the above facts, it is well known that Gray resided a considerable time with his mother and aunt, in a house now standing at West-end, Stoke; and also that he used to visit the late T. Penn, Esq., whose late son (John) erected the monument now standing in Stoke Park to Gray's memory. On this monument, erected in 1799, amongst other things it states, that Gray 'Died, July 30th, 1771, lies unnoticed in the church-yard adjoining, under the tomb on which he piously and pathetically recorded the interment of his aunt and mother.' Trusting you will not consider me too presumptuous in submitting these facts to your notice,

" I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

" And constant reader, H."

" A taker in of the Illustrated London News."—Contribution not suited to a newspaper.

" An Oil Merchant."—We will try to include the quotation in our markets.

" M. P."—We will attend to the suggestion. Such a bill can only be received by the drawer.

Thanks to J. Clark of Bramley, for his good wishes. Let him send his sketch and description.

" A nervous person."—We cannot undertake to give medical advice.

" Bookworm."—No room for this style of contribution.

" F. X. 9." will get the print, but the poem is too long for insertion.

" Locomotive."—He can apply to the Colonial Editor, who, if he have not the paper already, will willingly exchange.

" H. C."—We have already given the views in a former paper. It is the first stone of the Victoria Tower that is about to be laid.

" Leander."—Thanks; but we fear we cannot use it.

" A Subscriber."—Chess problems will be continued at intervals.

The arch erected by Sir David Milne, came too late for insertion.

" Censor." next week.

" R. Dennis."—Chantrell.—Shall be glad to receive the Nooks.

" Nota Bene."—Stroud.—The publication is too contemptible to notice.

" N. F." should order his newsman to supply the Saturday evening edition.

Where practicable, we recommend this edition for the country, which leaves London by Saturday night's post.

" G. F."—Thanks.

" Timothy."—Too long for insertion.

" Cecil P. de Lancy" may consider his proposal accepted.

" H. S."—Edinburgh.—We have referred his letter to the artist.

" Zenas."—Rochdale.—We shall be glad to receive the sketch and description.

" A Lover of Nautical Affairs."—The artist disappointed us.

" R. Y. W."—Will he send us a sketch of the festival to which his second paragraph alludes?

" A Subscriber."—Sheffield.—Thanks.

" A reader from the first."—The least amiable man in the world is an unnecessary grumbler.

" Aliquis."—No room for Latin song.

" H. G. G." is liable.

" M. L. B." would be better occupied in giving than requiring the information he asks.

" John F. Clark" had better call at the office any Tuesday at 10 o'clock in the morning.

" A. P."—Peterborough shall be illustrated in an early number. Shall be glad to have a communication.

" A. T."—Not of sufficient general interest.

" H. P."—Neither.

" A Subscriber and Well-wisher."—Suffolk.—We are sorry we did not receive his suggestion sooner in reference to the map.

" H. W. G."—Not this time; we disapprove of the tax.

" J. D. S."—Yes.

" A. D."—Leicester.—Yes.

" E. H. G."—We will try and oblige him; want of room compelled us to omit what he requested.

" Friendship's Temple" will appear.

" J. Atkinson."—We agree with him as to the originators of the mischief.

" T. M."—Winchester.—An order should be given to a respectable newsman.

Should any difficulty, however, arise in getting the papers on receipt of cash, we will supply from our office.

" T. M."—A misprint; it should be Part IV.

" A Subscriber."—Islington, has our thanks for his communication. We will inquire.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

Sept. 26, 1842.

Sir—Observing in THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the date of September 24, a report under the head of Kensington Police, respecting a person calling himself John Webber, and describing himself as of No. 26, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, I beg to say that I shall feel obliged by your stating immediately upon my authority, that no such person now lives, or ever did live, here. Your humble servant,

J. TAPPENDEN.

Steward of the Civil, Military, and Naval Club.

26, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East.

P.S. Nor was he a member of the said club.

[The report was copied from another paper.—ED. I. L. N.]

Sir—Seeing your great anxiety to benefit the public at large in the same manner you insert every article anyways fitted for your excellent columns, and particularly those which relate to the general good of all, I can

not forego an opportunity of requesting your kind publication of the following truths, respecting the very serious consequences resulting to travellers generally, from the illiberal and selfish plan upon which the second class carriages have been constructed by the railroad proprietors, and which has been a constant source of complaint without remedy.

These carriages originally were inclosed, and consequently safe as it regarded the health of the individuals occupying them; they are now, from sordid motives, thrown open on both sides, and, consequently, from the great velocity with which they run, pour in such a continued stream of cold air and wind through these openings as renders it highly dangerous to all within. I could enumerate serious cases of illness without end, brought on solely from this mode of travelling, and I have no hesitation in saying, numberless deaths have occurred from colds taken in these carriages.

What, Mr. Editor, is every man responsible for leaving anything before his own door, or in the public way, whereby life or limb is endangered—and are not these monopolists of the roads equally liable for endangering the lives of her Majesty's liege subjects in a much more extensive and effectual manner.

I could enlarge much, but will not occupy farther your valuable time, than adding, that medical men have an increase of practice from it. I am, Sir, very respectfully yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Cymieggddon Society.—Several engravings will appear in our 23rd number, illustrating this interesting and ancient Welsh Festival, with a detail of the proceedings.

\* \* \* Part 4 is now ready, in a beautiful Tartan wrapper, exquisitely printed by De la Rue, price 3s. Separate wrappers may be had, price 6d. each.

\* \* \* Those who feel interested in the boundary question, and consequently in the remarks upon our first page, are referred to the correct Map of the territory, according to the new treaty, published in our last number.

\* \* \* An accident, which prevented the usual supply to some of the newsmen, will, we hope, be a sufficient apology to those subscribers who may receive their papers somewhat later than usual.

**THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.**

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1842.

Lord Ashley has, in the indefatigable pursuit of his humane labours for the improvement of the condition of the poor creatures in the mines and factories, made a tour to satisfy himself of the working of the Mines and Collieries Bill; and on his return from his philanthropic visit, has received an address from the "Short Time Committee," every way worthy the perusal of the friends of humanity. We do not, however, call the attention of our readers so much to the address itself—which is, however, beautiful for its earnestness, gratitude, and sincerity—as to one passage in the rejoinder of his lordship, which, although painful in its truth, is most powerful in its eloquence and expression, and will hardly fail to impress the mind strongly with the virtue, the justice, and the necessity, of the civilizing reforms which this excellent nobleman has undertaken, so wisely, so cheerfully, and so industriously, to see consummated with effect.

There are few patriots of the modern age who do not content themselves with the mere struggle for what they aim at, but Lord Ashley not only struggles, to a great extent successfully, but when the doors of Parliament are closed, betakes him—not to the preserves for game, but to the districts of distress and oppression, to watch the working of the peculiar legislation which he hopes to find relieving his unfortunate protégés. Here is one of his reflections, in answer to the address of the committee, after his labour of love:—

Nor must we omit to impress upon the attention of the public the general displacement of male by the substitution of female labour in a large proportion of the industrious occupations of the country—an evil we have long observed with fear and sorrow. This evil, as you well know, is not confined to the mills and factories of the United Kingdom, but is spreading rapidly and extensively over other departments; desolating, like a torrent, the peace, the economy, and the virtue of the mighty mass of the manufacturing districts. Domestic life and domestic discipline must soon be at an end. Society will consist of individuals no longer grouped into families, so early and so complete is the separation of husband and wife, of parents and children. Thousands of young females of tender years are absorbed day by day in the factories and workshops; every hour is given to their toil, and that toil the most unsuited to their age and sex. In the precious season of youth there is no consideration for the harvest of adult life; they become, not a few of them, wives and mothers, but in utter ignorance of every domestic accomplishment, oftentimes unwilling, more frequently unable, to discharge any conjugal and maternal duty. I draw a veil over the enormous licentiousness which alike disgraces and endangers these pursuits; but the late unhappy disturbances have exhibited, to you and to the world, the pernicious results of violating the order of Providence by the abstraction of the females from their peculiar calling; their presence, nay, more, their participation in the riots, has read us a lesson; for when the women of a country become brutalized, the country is left without hope. I speak these things openly to you and without fear, because you know that I love and respect you, and that I have ever said, as I conscientiously believe, that the working classes of these realms are the noblest material in existence for industry, patriotism, and virtue.

All this writing is "beautiful exceedingly" although its matter has within it the sad truth "which makes reflection weep." It will stand of itself as an advocacy of the interests of humanity which it seeks to championize, but we take it up also in connection with another subject whereby it may be made to present a new moral and example. It is this. Those who oppose "short time," that is short hours of work in manufacturing districts, evidently have one chief position in the argument, that short time will produce a lack of labour—that there will not be enough work done. Yet, when discontent and disaffection range abroad, an unexampled depression of labour occurs, and the originators of the evil are of the same class with the men who would deny the fair repose of nature to the factory child. They will do mischief two ways. With a grasping eye to profits they force woman and infant labour on the one hand, and on the other, in a moment of extremity, they reduce wages, and produce a strike which makes all labour in an instant as stagnant as a pool. They are capitalists, however, and therefore the suffering only falls partially upon them. But we strongly suspect that men of this class greatly aided to originate the delusions under which the poor artisans have lately suffered by their insubordinate acts. They first incited them to dissatisfaction—then goaded them from labour—then, by dint of capital, forced them back. Now, here is an example of the mischief which the sin and wickedness both of agitators and agitated have tended to produce. In an article in the Stockport Chronicle, entitled, "The Turn-out, and its results," it is proved that the cost of the recent strike, to Stockport alone, was seventy-five thousand pounds.

Most of this was, of course, borne by the obstinate labourers, though, some, also, by the master capitalist; but the Stockport paper thus points the consequence:—

To impress more forcibly upon minds of every order of intellect the proper estimate of the real magnitude of this tremendous loss, we give below the following lots of different commodities, any one of which might have been purchased with £75,000:—36,000 sacks of flour, a quantity sufficient for this town for six months; 375,000 loads of potatoes (at present prices), plenty for the same for five years; 3,000,000 pecks of apples, or 25,000,000 quarts of plums, at last Friday's prices; 1,125,000 gallons of beer, at 1s. 4d. per gallon; 150,000 tons of coals; 150,000 men's hats; 300,000 pairs of shoes of all sizes; 1,000,000 pairs of hose, at 1s. 6d. per pair; or would have given £710s. worth of clothing, bedding, and furniture, to every family in the borough; or it would pay the whole rental of the town for one year; or the whole poor and other rates for three years; or have maintained the police establishment for two generations. It would have supported all the Sunday schools of the borough a whole generation; or given a day-school education to the whole of its youth for ten years. It would have erected a manufactory equal to any in the borough; or five workhouses equal to that on Shawheath; or have bought and laid out, in the vicinity of the town, a pleasure-park or promenade of several hundred acres for the use of the inhabitants for ever.

Now all this lamentable statement should carry a twofold moral—first, a moral to the poor, that to rush wildly into insubordination, no matter by whom incited, is to fearfully increase the amount of human poverty, misery, and deprivation; and next, a moral to the rich, that the poor are deserving of a humane respect—that it is the province of the higher to protect the humbler classes—and that it is by denying to such evils as Lord Ashley has exposed a christian and legitimate relief, and sharpening the stings of poverty and wrong, by using capital against humanity for individual aggrandisement, that even crime may seem invested with a sort of justice in its exercise, and rebellion be taught to assume the aspect of patriotism to those who unfortunately may be ignorant and deluded, as well as aggrieved.

A trial has taken place during the week—recorded in another column—in which a man has been tried for the murder of three human beings upon the high seas. The man was English, the deceased sailors were Spanish, and therefore, the proverbial manliness of our national character should at least have been brought into play, and the majesty of our laws vindicated by a due protection of the foreigner if he were aggrieved. The result of the trial in question was, however, one to make us blush for the jury—and their verdict would indeed put in jeopardy the virtue of our opinions of the frank and generous character of British impartiality, if we were not proudly convinced that we are recording an exception and not a rule. The evidence was strong and indisputable. It did not, perhaps, prove actual murder, although most people would, on perusal, arrive at a perception of manslaughter of a very cruel and aggravated kind, but it did afford

**PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO THE KING OF PRUSSIA.**—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the City Remembrancer and other official personages, proceeded in state to No. 4, Carlton-terrace, the residence of the Prussian Minister, to present to him the resolution voted by the Corporation of London, whereby the freedom of the city was conferred on his Majesty the King of Prussia. In handing the document conferring the freedom of the city, the Lord Mayor delivered a handsome address, to which the Prussian Minister feelingly responded; and the ceremony being completed, the whole party descended to the dining-room, where a very handsome collation was set before his Excellency's guests, which having been partaken of by all, and his Majesty the King of Prussia's health having been proposed by the Lord Mayor, and drunk with much enthusiasm by the company, his Lordship returned to the Mansion House, accompanied, as before, by the city authorities.

**EAST INDIA HOUSE.**—A quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held on Wednesday at the East India House, but was very thinly attended. The minutes of the last Court having been read, and some papers laid upon the table, Mr. D. Salomons postponed, until the next Court, the motion of which he had given notice for the production of an estimate of the expense incurred by the war in Afghanistan to 31st December, 1841. Mr. Lewis also postponed to the next Court, a motion of which he had given notice for to-day, to call the attention of the Court to the papers which have recently been printed and laid before the proprietors, in relation to the commission of inquiry held at Sattara, on the Rajah of Sattara, in October, 1836, and the conduct of the commissioners who sat on the inquiry. The hon. proprietor gave notice that he would, at the next Court, bring forward a motion to prevent, for the future, the withdrawal of any business of which notice had been given, until the matter should have been regularly proposed and seconded. (Hear.) He further gave notice of a motion on the part of Mr. Sullivan, for substituting to a greater extent the agency of the natives of India for that of Europeans in the civil administration of their own affairs. (Hear, hear.) There being no other business to proceed with, the Chairman declared the Court adjourned.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.**—The governors of this institution dined together on St. Matthew's Day, according to ancient custom, in the great hall of the building. Mr. Bentley, the new treasurer, in the chair. There were upwards of 100 of the most active supporters of this great establishment present. The president, Alderman Lucas, was not able to attend, in consequence of ill health. After toasts of ceremony were passed, the chairman rose to propose prosperity to the institution, whose flourishing state they could not meet without most enthusiastically cheering. The toast was drunk with great approbation. Several other toasts were drunk, and the whole business of the evening afforded the highest gratification.

**THE DEANERY OF WESTMINSTER.**—On Tuesday it was notified to Lord John Thynne, the sub-dean of Westminster, and the canon in residence, Dr. Causton, that the appointment of Dean of Westminster, vacant by the demise of the Very Rev. Dr. Ireland, had been conferred upon the Rev. Dr. Thomas Turton, dean of Peterborough. A recent act of parliament has very materially interfered with the interests of the clerical body known as the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Until within a very short time since the government of the Abbey funds was vested in a dean and twelve prebends, who, after paying all demands, setting aside so much for repairs of the Abbey, and a certain portion for the ecclesiastical commissioners, divided the residue amongst themselves, the dean taking the larger share, and the prebends according to their seniority. The new act limits the number of prebends, who are now to be called canons, to six, after the number, which is at present eleven, shall be so far reduced by death. All new canons will be paid a permanent stipend, and the dean, instead of realising the princely income of his predecessors, will, coming under the new law, be limited to an income of £3000 per annum. The surplus is to be given over to the ecclesiastical commissioners, who are to appropriate it to the building of new churches and increasing the value of poor curacies.

**THE ARTILLERY COMPANY.**—The yager company of this corps, commanded by Captain Riviere, met on Monday at his residence, Wormholz Scrubbs, for rifle practice, and to contend for the floating medals belonging to the company. The first-class prizes were contended for by Messrs. Beaumer, Hayes, and Betts, and won by the latter. The general shooting was excellent.

We regret to have to announce the premature decease of Sir Michael O'Loughlin, Baronet, the Irish Master of the Rolls, which melancholy event took place on Wednesday evening, about six o'clock, in George-street, Hanover-square. Sir Michael was appointed to his judicial office by the liberals about six years ago, and the bench has never been occupied, in that country nor in England, by a man of more unimpeachable integrity, or brighter qualifications as a lawyer.

**ROYAL MAIL (WEST INDIA) STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.**—On Wednesday an adjourned meeting of the shareholders of this company took place at the London Tavern, to consider matters connected with the company of high importance. At one o'clock Mr. J. Irving, M.P., the chairman, and Mr. Colville, the deputy chairman, with the other directors, took their places. After a long discussion a resolution was carried by a large majority declaratory of the intention of the company to support the Directors in carrying out the objects of this grand national undertaking.

**THE STATUE OF WILLIAM IV., ABOUT TO BE ERECTED IN KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.**—On Wednesday an immense block of hayter, or Devonshire granite, the largest block of stone ever imported into the port of London, was removed from Tuckell's Norway Wharf, Greenwich, to Chadwick's Wharf, Millbank, for the purpose of forming the lower part of the statue of the late king. Its weight is thirty tons, of an octagon shape, and was placed on a truck made chiefly of iron, weighing six tons, and was drawn from the wharf by twenty of the largest and most powerful horses. It was landed on Friday last, from a vessel, by means of the largest crane ever used for such purpose in London. Another block of the same granite, weighing 14 tons, lies at the wharf, and will be removed this day to the works at Trafalgar-square and Charing-cross, to form a portion of the abacus of the Nelson pillar. The entire erection, with the statue, in the city will weigh about 140 tons; the head, &c., of the statue alone requiring about ten tons.

The prize of ten pounds, offered by Mr. Macready, for the best song and chorus in *As You Like It*, has been awarded to Mr. Henry Smart, nephew of Sir George Smart.

**A CARGO OF WILD BEASTS.**—Early on Monday morning the steamer Monarch arrived at her moorings off the Custom-house, her decks being almost covered with cages containing an extensive collection of wild animals, a transhipment from Hull. Amongst them were a remarkably fine young lion from Zanzibar, a pair of striped hyenas from India; a very beautiful pair of the Sasin antelopes from the borders of Persia, the horns of the male nearly two feet long, forming a perfect spiral; a most interesting specimen of the gnu antelope, from the Cape of Good Hope, called by the Dutch boers of South Africa the baas or master, from his great strength; and one of the most formidable of the monkey tribe ever brought to this country. The last animal stands nearly four feet high. The whole of the cargo was landed at daylight, and forwarded in vans to their destined resting-place, after all their wanderings, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens.

**INFIDEL LECTURERS IN THE REGENT'S PARK.**—On Sunday

afternoon a man connected with the Socialist party commenced a course of lectures, which are to be continued every succeeding Sunday, on the Bible. He began with the Book of Genesis, referring particularly to the creation, and to the Mosaic dispensation, both of which he treated with the utmost contempt. Hundreds of persons, chiefly of the working classes, congregated round this man to hear the awful blasphemy uttered by him. In other parts of the Park were Socialist debaters, who promulgated their views with the greatest pertinacity. A more disgusting and revolting scene than the Regent's-park presents every Sunday afternoon can scarcely be conceived.

**PRICES OF BREAD IN THE METROPOLIS.**—The various prices at which bread is sold in the metropolis call loudly for some legislative enactment fixing the assize. The 4lb. loaf of the best household bread is now selling in Tottenham-court-road for 5½d., in the Borough and Lambeth for 6d., in the Broadway, Blackfriars, and places adjacent for 6d., and in Oxford-street, Holborn, Drury-lane, Clare-market, and the Seven Dials, for 7d. and 7½d. The full-price bakers charge from 8d. to 9d. That extortion exists somewhere is evident, and it is equally plain that neither the corn-merchant nor the miller is in fault, else bread could not be sold by one baker at such a reduction more than another;—upon whom, then, does the blame rest?

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT CAUSED BY A DOG.**—On Wednesday morning between eight and nine o'clock, the following serious accident occurred to Edward Scrivener, a tradesman residing in Hastings-street, Burton-crescent. Mr. Scrivener was walking from his residence on the pavement in the direction of Tottenham-court-road, when a large dog of the Newfoundland breed, running at the top of his speed, came suddenly in collision with the legs of Mr. Scrivener, and threw him with such violence to the ground as to fracture one of his legs at the ankle-joint. The dog effected his escape, and the unfortunate man was conveyed to the University College Hospital, where he remains in a very bad condition.

**SUICIDES FROM THE BRIDGES.**—On Monday morning, about half-past one o'clock, a young woman, who appeared to be about twenty-five years of age, mounted the parapet from one of the recesses on the north-east side of London-bridge, and rolled herself over into the river, after striking the abutment of the arch in her descent. She went down immediately, and no more was seen of her. The female was dressed in a green bonnet and plaid shawl. On the same day, about half-past nine in the evening, as some passengers were passing over Waterloo-bridge, a man was observed to throw himself into the Thames from the third lower Middlesex recess. An alarm was instantly raised, and several boats put off from Strand-lane stairs, and also two police galleys, but, from the tide drawing rapidly down, in a short time the unfortunate man disappeared. The deceased appeared to be about forty-five years of age, very much pockmarked, of fair complexion, and was dressed in a brown great coat. The deceased left a large street-door key behind him on the seat of the recess.

**LOSS OF LIFE ON THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.**—On Monday evening, as the mail train which leaves London at half-past eight o'clock was within about five miles of the Tring station (on the London side), the engine was suddenly backed for some distance, to the surprise and apprehension of the passengers. The general belief was that there had been a "slip" of earth, one having occurred on the road near the Wolverley station on Saturday. Presently, however, the engine stopped, and the body of a man was discovered on the line of rails up to London, the head completely severed from the body, and lying about 30 yards from it. The writer of this paragraph saw the corpse at the moment it was found, and does not think the stroke of a sharp axe could have more completely performed the act of decapitation. The effusion of blood was very considerable. The body was recognised by the mail guard as that of one of the labourers on the line, and it was added that he was known to be a steady, respectable man. From the position in which the body lay it would seem as if the neck had lain across the rail, and that the head had been swept off by the wheels of the engine.—*Salopian Journal*.

**ROBBERIES.**—From the house No. 55, Baker-street, the property of Mrs. Cook, eight silver table spoons, seven dessert, four tea, and two salt, all with crest two eagles' heads holding a ring in each mouth.—From the house of Mr. McLochlan, 4, Lansdown-terrace, London-fields, Hackney, a lady's dress, watered drab colour; a small Geneva linked gold chain; a crystal brooch, shape of a butterfly, with hair enclosed; a turquoise ring, set with pearls; a cornelian necklace with white heads; a Turkish bead bracelet, and other property.—From the girl's school-room, Princes-road, Lambeth, the property of the Rev. Mr. Eaden, 3 Randal-place, Vassall-road, an eight-day spring dial, maker's name Hurst, Lambeth-walk.—From the house of Mrs. Davis, 2, Middle-row, Knightsbridge, a small box, containing four sovereigns and a half sovereign, £1 in silver, some silver and copper coins, and several articles of jewellery.

**FIRE.**—About one o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire was discovered on the premises No. 10, Marylebone-lane, belonging to a general dealer, named Lazarus, but was extinguished before it extended beyond the warehouse. The property of Mr. Lazarus consists of new and second-hand clothes (among the latter was a large portion of the royal liveries), jewellery, hardware, &c., and it is supposed that in packing it up for the night a spark from the light used in so doing fell among the parcels and caused the fire. The loss caused by property either destroyed or damaged, is estimated at £350. The police were obliged to use the utmost vigilance to keep off the thieves who were attracted in large numbers by the nature of the property the premises contained.

#### FROM OUR LATE EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

The Earl of Wilton, G.C.H., on a special mission to his Majesty King Frederick Augustus of Saxony, is expected to leave Grosvenor-square to-morrow, (Sunday) via Antwerp and the Rhine, for Dresden.

**ARRIVAL OF LORD ASHBURTON FROM NEW YORK.**—PORTSMOUTH, Friday Afternoon.—The Warspite, 50, Captain Lord John Hay, arrived at Spithead this afternoon, bringing home Lord Ashburton, from his mission in America. His lordship left the Warspite between two and three o'clock, and landed at Gosport, the ship saluting him when he left her, and the batteries upon his landing. The Warspite has been seventeen days from America, having left on the morning of the 5th inst. Lord Ashburton, upon landing, immediately proceeded to his residence at Anglesey, where Lady Ashburton has been waiting his arrival.

**THE POST OFFICE.**—The number of letters for the week ending Sept. 13, was 378,494; the number for the corresponding week of last year was 376,231; showing an increase of 2263.

**THE SHIPPING INTEREST.**—The number of vessels in the London Docks on Thursday afternoon was 268; being a greater amount of shipping than on any previous occasion since the docks were opened.

#### FOREIGN.

**NAPLES.**—By a recent ordinance of the Neapolitan government, the duty on printed books imported into the dominions of the King of Naples is reduced one half.

A journal, we believe the first, has made its appearance at Alexandria. It is at present confined to commercial and local news, but it is thought probable that in a short time it will become political, if not official.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

#### Friday Evening.

**APPREHENSION OF MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, FOR SEDITION.**—This morning (Friday), Mr. Feargus O'Connor was brought up at Bow-street, having been arrested upon a government warrant, for certain inflammatory speeches which have lately been delivered by him. The examination was strictly private, no person being present except the parties and their solicitors, the chief magistrate, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Burnaby, the chief clerk. The prisoner was taken first to Gardener's-lane station-house, but subsequently he was taken in custody to Bow-street. Mr. O'Connor was apprehended in a coffee-shop, and the warrant was issued, we have since learned, for seditious words spoken at Manchester on the occasion of a meeting for the purpose of erecting a monument to the late Mr. Hunt (Mr. John Campbell has also been arrested on a similar charge.) The result was, Mr. O'Connor was bound over to appear on his trial at Manchester at the next April Assizes. The amount of bail required was, for himself £1000, and two other sureties of £500 each. It is reported that Mr. Campbell was taken to Manchester by the five o'clock train; the bail was required to the amount of £1600—himself in £800, and two others of £400 each.

**METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.**—Mr. Cubitt is now making a new square on the Marquis of Westminster's Pimlico estate, to be called Saint George's-square, extending from Besborough-place to the river. It will be 1170 feet wide, and 1213 yards long. Mr. Cubitt is also going to erect a chain pier at the foot of Vauxhall Bridge, for the accommodation of steamers. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have let the kitchen-garden and orchard of Kensington Palace, for building villas and cottages. No property erected on the site is to be of less value than £800 or £900: some of the houses will be worth £2000.

The new sheriffs were sworn in to-day (Friday) at Westminster with the usual ceremonies.

**THE INCOME TAX.**—All superannuated revenue officers residing in Ireland have received the usual form of affidavit which they are to make before a magistrate, stating that they are not in the enjoyment of the fated £150 from any source whatever.

**PROMISSORY NOTES IN CIRCULATION.**—England:—Bank of England, £19,914,000, Private Banks, £5,098,259, Joint Stock Banks, £2,819,749; Scotland:—Chartered and Private Joint Stock Banks, £2,648,549; Ireland:—Bank of Ireland, £2,806,025, Private and Joint Stock Banks, £1,663,012. Total, £34,949,594. Bullion in the Bank of England, £9,816,000. John Thornton, Stamps and Taxes, Sept. 30, 1842.

**THE BARINGS.**—We have heard it stated that the long-established and wealthy firm of Baring, Brothers, and Co., have returned their profits to the income-tax commissioners, on the average of the last three years, at less than £150, and that they have requested the proper authorities to send clerks to examine their books and ascertain the correctness of the returns. This strange circumstance is attributed to their dealings with some of the repudiating States of America.—*Sun.*

**ADELPHI THEATRE.**—This favourite little theatre commenced its season last night with a corps which promises well for public patronage. Mr. P. Bedford, Mr. Wright, Mr. O. Smith, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Beverley, Mr. Lyon, Miss Faust, and Miss Murray, are names to which the public have long been familiar, the absence of which at this house could scarcely be atoned for. Under such circumstances, it is to be regretted that their first new drama should not have been more decidedly successful. It was termed *The Owl Sisters; or the Haunted Abbey Ruins*; it was too long, and the audience were consequently so wearied that the last act was almost a struggle for existence. The *Rifle Brigade* and *Norma* followed, and made the audience feel that they were once more in their own old house for genuine talented entertainment. The house was very crowded.

**FIRE AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.**—Last night (Thursday) a fire broke out in the property-room of Sadler's Wells Theatre, which was completely extinguished in about half an hour, and the performances proceeded. The fire was happily confined to the room in which it originated.

**ROBBERY.**—Between six and nine on Wednesday evening, a daring and extensive robbery was committed at the house of Mr. Bragg, the Britannia, Lower-road, Islington, when a japanned cash-box, about 18 inches by 8, which contained £241 in sovereigns, £18 in silver, &c. &c., was stolen.

**NOTTINGHAM SCHOOL OF DESIGN.**—We are happy to announce that the government has determined to establish a school of design in this town, as may be learned from communications, which have been received by the mayor, from the Earl of Lincoln, M.P.—*Nottingham Journal*.

**WOLVERHAMPTON.**—A traveller, who has just arrived from Wolverhampton, states that the greatest apprehensions are entertained for the quiet of the town. The notices of the men that they will no longer work for the present wages terminate next Saturday; after which day they are resolved not to turn into work unless the masters make an advance, which the latter are equally resolved not to do.

**CHARGE OF ARSON AT LIVERPOOL.**—The *Liverpool Mail* contains a long account of the examination of a man, named Patrick Doran, on the charge of setting fire to his premises, which are insured for £500. The evidence against the prisoner being closed, the further inquiry was adjourned. The prisoner was ordered to be confined meanwhile in the main bridewell.

**ST. LEONARD'S.**—Sept. 28.—A sad accident happened here to-day; the up-coach to town, turning round by the Saxon Hotel to the London-road, upset. Several of the passengers were bruised; the porter was much injured, and was attended by Mr. Smith, surgeon, from the time of the accident till he breathed his last, about half-past seven this evening.

**POLICE.—GUILDFORD.**—Margaret Farrell, a tall, elegant-looking girl, of about 22 years of age, was placed at the bar, charged with attempting to destroy herself, by throwing herself from Blackfriars'bridge, on Thursday evening. The prisoner said that her father lived in Palace New-road, Westminster.—The magistrate remanded her for two days, and gave directions to the Clerk to apply to the father of the girl respecting his daughter.

**QUEEN-SQUARE.**—William Dell was charged with having fraudulently obtained goods from a number of tradesmen, by representing himself as a gentleman's butler, sent by his master. He stands remanded for a week.

**MARLBOROUGH-STREET.**—James Unwin, porter, in the employ of Messrs. Northey and Co., linen-drapers in Leicester-square, was finally examined for robbing his employers, and fully committed.

**UNION-HALL.**—Thomas Taylor, a lodging-house keeper in Horsleydown, was charged with having smuggled brandy, Geneva cordials, and tobacco on his premises. The mitigated penalty of £50 was inflicted, and in default of payment committed for six months to Kingston gaol.

#### FOREIGN.

**PARIS.**—In a correspondence lately commenced betwixt the Pope and the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, his Holiness, whilst praising to the skies M. Guizot's Administration, hinted that he wished his Excellency would enter into the true road to his salvation. The Minister, who, as you of course know, is a Protestant, answered, that on his part he daily offered up prayers for the conversion of his Holiness!—*Post.*—[This is a regular Joe Miller.]

Letters from Amsterdam mention that the loan will be issued in a very few days, and that it will most probably come out there at about 94 to 95 per cent.

The Emperor of Russia has published an ukase, authorising the banker, Baron Strelitz, of St. Petersburg, to make a loan of 40 to 50 millions silver roubles to defray the expenses of the railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow. The amount to be issued every year will depend upon the outlay which the railroad may require, and six months' notice will be given to Baron Strelitz.



VIEW OF LIVERPOOL.

## LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, the first commercial city in the British empire, if not in the world, is situated on the north-west coast of England, and upon the northern shore of the river Mersey. Its range of extensive and magnificent docks excites the admiration of all stranger visitors, and, when coupled with the general appearance of the town, at once establishes its claim to being considered one of the finest cities in Europe.

Although Liverpool has attained this high standing amongst the towns of England, yet this eminence has only been acquired of late years. The etymology of the two first syllables of its name, Liver, or *Lever*, is derived from the fact of the district, part of which gives site to the town, being originally the possession of the family of Lever, whose pedigree and arms are noted in the Harleian Collection. The latter portion of the name, *pool*, is traced to the fact of this portion of Lancashire being formerly a marsh or pool. The derivation of Lever, as above, has been disputed; and some etymologists have advanced claims to this portion of the name being derived from *Liver*, the name of a bird which is said to have frequented this place.

It also deserves the attention of the historian from being the residence of Roger de Poictiers, lord of the honour of Lancaster, who possessed a castle so early as 1076. This castle was dismantled in 1659, and remained in a dilapidated state till 1721, when it was finally demolished, and the church of St. George was erected on its site. In the two insurrections in the north in the cause of the exiled Stuarts the inhabitants of the town, from its defenceless condition, were under serious apprehension for its safety; for, though a fort was constructed at its north-western extremity, it was inadequate to the security of a port of such rising consequence. Its commerce extends to all parts of the known world, and the docks are continually crowded with British and foreign merchantmen trading between England and the European continent, the West Indies, America, Africa, and Asia. An immense traffic is also carried on here with Scotland and Ireland, in the interchange of goods, &c. Strangers are particularly struck with the number and immensity of the Liverpool Docks. They are reckoned the first known; and their magnitude corresponds with the importance of the town. Clarence Dock is the principal resort of steam-vessels of all sizes and from various parts. It was opened in 1830, and has a surface of 29,313 square yards.

It were needless, here, to enumerate particulars relative to the rapid extension of the commercial character of Liverpool; nor is it necessary that we should enter into full details relative to the rapid growth of the town—we may cite one proof:—In St. Martin's district alone (which is a strip of land lying between New Scotland-road and the canal, bounded on the south by Burlington-street, and on the north by Boundary-street), there have been 300 houses built within the last fifteen months, containing, upon the most moderate computation, 2100 souls; and it is calculated that 300 houses more will be built in the course of another year. The total population of the district at present is 10,000. In five or six years this will probably be doubled; and, when the whole space is covered with buildings, there will be no

less than 40,000 inhabitants, all of the working classes. The houses of Liverpool are constructed both of brick and stone, and many of them are very spacious; perhaps no other town in England has received greater improvement, during the past half century, than has been conferred upon Liverpool. Before that period the streets were narrow and inconvenient, and the houses were devoid of all claim to architectural beauty; but the alterations of late years give the town an air of elegance and commodiousness not to be met with in any of our English seaport towns. This alteration has been produced by the exertions of the corporation, in whom is vested the proprietary of a great proportion of the houses. As the leases of these have progressively worn out, they have been re-let only on condition of expending certain sums necessary for their embellishment. The appearance of the town is enriched with a great number of beautiful churches and other public buildings, markets, arcade, cemetery, &c. &c. The value of bonded property in the port cannot be valued at less than two millions sterling. The borough sends two members to Parliament.

## GREAT FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN LIVERPOOL.

On the morning of Friday week, the most destructive fire which has taken place in this town since the memorable destruction of the Gores in 1801, broke out in a yard occupied by Mr. Penniston, dry-salter, about the centre of Crompton-street. As Inspector Massey and officer Hitchmough were going their rounds, about five minutes before three o'clock, they discovered the fire, and on entering the premises, which are situated close to Mr. Isaac's oil and varnish mill, they found a bench on fire, which they supposed communicated the flames to the roof of the shed. The fire was alive under the engine-boiler, and the door of the furnace wide open. When they entered, there was no person but themselves upon the premises. The steam in the boiler was also partly up at the time. Information was immediately conveyed to the fire-police station, and three engines, under the direction of Mr. Hewitt, immediately started off, and reached the scene of destruction shortly after three o'clock. The wind at this period was blowing a strong gale from the north, and the rain poured down heavily. The three engines were instantly got into play, and in a few minutes were joined by the remainder of the engines, and one belonging to the West of England Insurance Company. All their efforts, however, availed little, for owing to the combustible materials of the premises, as well as the nature of the goods which they contained, the fire continued to gain head, and in about twenty minutes after its commencement, the warehouse in which it had commenced, and two others adjoining, were completely destroyed. Mr. Isaac's oil and varnish works next fell a sacrifice to the flames, and the combustible materials in this gentleman's premises caused such a volume of flame as excited in the beholders feelings of awe and admiration. Henceforth the fire set at defiance all the efforts of the fire-police, and the continued torrents of water which, without intermission, they poured upon the burning mass, did not appear to make the least impression upon it. The sheds and cooperage of Messrs. Taylor and Green were next assailed, and added

fuel to the devouring element. These gentlemen are also extensive owners of carts, lorries, and horses, and we are happy to state that this part of their property was removed to a place of safety. The wind, however, being chiefly from the north, forced the flames towards Formby-street, which, with the exception of a range of new cottages at the top, and a dwelling-house opposite, in the occupation of Mrs. Bark, consisted of ranges of splendid warehouses recently built. It still advanced eastwardly towards Great Howard-street, devouring in its onward course several yards and sheds, and at length reached the yard of the Messrs. Moloney, the front of which is in Great Howard-street, but it runs a considerable distance backwards in a westerly direction. Here, again, it received additional strength from considerable quantities of timber in the yards and sheds. The fire still progressed onwards up Formby-street, and caught some bonded sheds which front Great Howard-street. These, with the goods which they contained, were in a short time added to the mass of burning and smoking ruins which now occupied the sites of the previous buildings, and left nothing but outward walls standing. All the sheds and yards between Crompton-street and Formby-street were, in a few hours, either a mass of ruins or in flames; and the wind still continuing to blow freshly from the north, the fire was communicated, about five o'clock, from the adjoining sheds to the rear of the fine warehouses and sheds on the north side of Formby-street. On this side of the street, in the course of about two hours, four warehouses belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Rayner, one ditto, the property of Mr. Taylor, and three bonded sheds belonging to Mr. Gray, were destroyed. At this period the fire had assumed an awful magnitude, and burned with great ferocity. These warehouses and sheds were chiefly filled with cotton, but contained considerable quantities of other kinds of merchandise. On the ground floor of one of these warehouses there were no fewer than one thousand barrels of turpentine, to which, when in flames, no description can do adequate justice. It burned as long as any of the turpentine remained, with the fiercest intensity, and by its own mere force, as its situation precluded the operation of the wind, it set fire to the new sheds on the opposite side of the street, in the occupation of Mr. M'Knight. The working of the various fire-engines, the encouraging cheers of the men as they rapidly plied the handles of the engines, the roaring of the vast volume of flame which ascended from the burning pile, the crashing of the timbers, and the falling of the disrupted and destroyed walls, could not fail of impressing every beholder with the strongest emotions of terror and astonishment. Here it becomes our painful duty, whilst recording this melancholy event, to notice one of those fatal occurrences which almost always accompany fires of any considerable magnitude. Two of the fire-police engines, with a full complement of men, were hard at work, pouring a continued discharge of water upon the sheds of Mr. M'Knight, when, without any warning whatever, a great explosion or crash took place in one of the warehouses on the north side of the street, and almost over where the engines were being worked: simultaneously with the noise, the wall of the warehouse fell, partly into the street and partly upon a shed adjoining, belonging to Mr. Gray. Some of the men had the good fortune to make their escape; but such as had not time were buried in the ruins. Of the number of those who were thus overwhelmed by the falling mass, were three men in the employ of Mr. M'Knight, who, at the time of the occurrence, were busily engaged in removing goods lowered from the sheds. Several of the fire-police were also buried in the ruins. With every promptitude the sufferers were released; but many of them without the least signs of animation. All the wounded were immediately taken to the Northern Hospital, where every suitable attention was immediately paid to them. Amongst the number taken to the hospital was Inspector Riding, who had one of his legs broken. In addition to this calamity, we have to notice the death of a very useful and active officer of the name of Samuel Hodson. The station of this officer, previous to his death, was in Castle-street, opposite the coach stand, and he was well known through his civility and the faithful discharge of his duty. About half-past six, he and officers Bates and Tuck were holding their branches directing the water against the burning premises of Mr. M'Knight. Tuck, it appears, had some idea of the wall falling, and gave intimation to that effect to the other officers. A burning bale of cotton, however, fell into the street; Hodson ran towards it to remove it out of the way, when the wall fell, and buried him in the ruins. Tuck at the moment seized hold of Bates, and pulled him from beneath the falling mass, and thus happily saved both their lives. The body of poor Hodson still remains under the ruins. Several gentlemen, who were assisting and encouraging the men, had also a very narrow escape. Amongst these were the head constable, Mr. Whitty, and Mr. Maxwell, agent for the insurance companies. Both these gentlemen were severely hurt, and blackened all over from the falling materials. It would be supererogatory to notice the zeal and activity of both these gentlemen wherever duty leads them,—for our own part we are sure their zeal carries them beyond all regard for self, and it is to be feared that their disregard for their own personal safety will, at some time or other, be attended with serious consequences to themselves. Mr. M'Knight, the lessee of several of the sheds, also incurred great danger, as did also Mr. Priestman, of the firm of Messrs. Wm. Brown and Priestman. Both these gentlemen were busily engaged in superintending the removal of goods from the different sheds when the accident occurred, but we are happy to say they sustained no personal injury. Inspector Quick was also present when the accident occurred, and most praiseworthy exerted himself to rescue the sufferers from their horrible situation. A master carter, named Campbell, was most active to render every service in his power, and his conduct has been represented to us as most praiseworthy. The cries of the sufferers whilst under the burning mass were most appalling. During the time of this awful occurrence, two firemen, named Little and Nelson, were busily employed in pouring water upon the upper floors of Mr. Maw's iron warehouses. Whilst thus occupied the flames attacked the lower part of the premises, and cut off their retreat. Every one who saw them gave them up for lost, but, very fortunately, there was a jigger rope on the premises, down which they descended, and thus saved themselves to the over gratification of their comrades. About six o'clock the wind veered a little to the westward, and drove the flames over Formby-street to the warehouses and sheds on the south side. These were speedily in flames. The sheds of Mr. M'Knight, and the sheds and warehouses of Mr. Rayner were rapidly enveloped in one fiery mass. Mr. M'Knight's property was filled with sugar and rice, just landed from the Bland, from Calcutta. Much of this was destroyed, and much, we are happy to state, was removed in time; but of the cotton which filled the warehouses and sheds of Mr. Rayner, little was saved. All this property was entirely new, and such was the avidity of the fire, that in about two hours after they were attacked, they were one mass of flame from Formby-street to Neptune-street. Two iron warehouses, in Formby-street, owing to the incombustible nature of their materials, have as yet escaped destruction; but the warehouses and sheds on each side are a mass of utter ruins. During the raging of the fiery element, several persons were busily employed in the upper lofts of these warehouses, hoisting up buckets of water, so long as the ruins did not prevent all access to them, and dashing it over the floors and walls to keep them cool; but so great was the heat, that the water evaporated in steam as quickly as it was thrown upon the heated floors and walls. The ground upon which the fire took place forms an oblong square. To the north it commences in Crompton-street, and terminates to the south in Neptune-street. On the east it runs along a portion of Great Howard-street, and to the west it is bounded by Waterloo-road and Dock. In the interior of this square the fire had now uncontrolled sway, and consumed everything within its reach, saving the two iron warehouses already mentioned.

Having now noticed the direction and effects of this calamity, let us for a moment or two direct attention to the awful and magnificent spectacle which the scene presented. Let the reader imagine himself standing upon the top of the Rotunda, Waterloo-road. From the summit of this building the spectator will have a fine view of the whole burning and smoking pile. On looking towards Great Howard-street, a vast mountain of agitated fire meets the view. This mountain consists of tier upon tier of cotton, forming a very well defined cone with a tolerably sharp apex, and a widely extended base. All that now meets his view is one mass of living fire, agitated and fretted by a strong western breeze, and consists of the ruins of several noble warehouses, which had been piled up to the roof with bales of cotton, and which have yet scarcely lost their original form, although one



CLARENCE DOCK, LIVERPOOL.



FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.

mass of fire. Further on, in the same direction, are several minor mountains of fire, encircled here and there with clouds of smoke rising from the ruins. A little to the left are the warehouses of Messrs. Rayner, Gray, M'Knight and Horsley, on fire, with large volumes of flames bursting from the doors and windows, and towering over the roofs of the premises. In the midst of these are the two iron warehouses belonging to the trustees of Marshall, Rodgers, and Co., and which have hitherto set at defiance all the power of their fiery assailant. Advancing the eye towards Neptune-street, the fire may be still seen on its onward career, seizing upon other property of the above-named gentlemen, and bursting out from the doors and windows of their various warehouses and bonded sheds. During all this time men are seen running to and fro calling out to each other, —giving directions about the removal of goods—urging horses to accelerate their speed—while the cheer of the firemen and the working of the engines are distinctly heard amid all the surrounding din and confusion; and, to complete the scene, remove the eye from this direction towards the Borough Gaol, where may be seen Mr. Highton, the governor, directing the operations of a number of men engaged in pouring buckets of water over the roof of the gaol to prevent ignition, by the heat which assailed the building from the opposite side of the street. The above is but a faint description of the scene which this awful conflagration presented; but a little exercise of the imagination of the reader, aided by the illustrations we are enabled to give, will render the picture more complete, and give him a tolerably correct idea of the effect of the fire, as well as the great destruction of property which took place during the calamitous event. In addition to the warehouses and sheds, several dwelling-

houses have been destroyed. Two or three of these were situated in Formby-street, near to where the fire commenced. Mrs. Brake's, at the top of Formby-street, is, however, safe; and of a range of new cottages close by, eight have been much injured. The inmates of all the other dwellings in the vicinity of Waterloo-road had most of their bedding and furniture ready for removal at a moment's notice. The amount of property consumed by this visitation is very great.

The following is, as near as we can ascertain, a statement of the buildings destroyed, and the goods supposed to be destroyed; —Rayner's A 309, B 315; Rayner's C 309, D 315; Maw's four warehouses, no numbers; Gray's E 228; Grey's C 229; Taylor's 233; Rodger's 256, two; Rayner's shed, 252; Gregson's 319, two; Horsley's two sheds; M'Knight's two ditto; Poole's two sheds; Taylor's cooperages and other timber yards. The whole is assessed at an annual value of £3500. The value of the buildings, exclusive of the land, probably from £35,000 to £40,000. The principal contents were cotton, turpentine, flour, &c. It has been estimated, by a competent authority, that 53,000 bales of cotton have been destroyed. The following is an estimate: —£530,000 in cotton; £150,000 in other goods; £35,000 in buildings—total, £715,000. It is feared, however, that even this sum is considerably under the mark, and that the loss, when correctly ascertained, will amount to somewhere near a million sterling.

The Mayor and Mr. Rushton were early on the spot, and aided the officers of police in their arduous duties. A number of men from the Redwing (her Majesty's steamer) attended, and, under the

direction of Mr. Ladd, assisted in supplying the engines with water. Water was obtained in great abundance from the Waterloo-dock, but in consequence of the height of the walls, and no aperture being made in them, it required a great force to raise it. Mr. Highton, governor of the borough gaol, was most actively engaged in every place where he could make his services of any avail. Messrs. Superintendents Leverett, Quick, and M'Donald were early in attendance, and, by their judicious arrangements, cleared the way for the uninterrupted exertions of the firemen. No person who attended the fire could for a moment doubt the efficiency and excellency of the fire brigade and police establishment. Every one, both inspectors and men, must have excited the admiration of those who witnessed the assiduous manner in which they discharged their duty, amidst the dangers which continually encompassed them. Many could hardly be recognised on account of the soot and smoke which filled their eyes and altered their features. Amongst the casualties, we have to record the death of a labouring man, who was engaged in endeavouring to remove cotton from one of the sheds of Mr. Rayner, in Neptune-street. This person, about ten o'clock in the morning, was seen in a very perilous situation by Inspector Clough, who endeavoured to get hold of him to remove him out of danger: not succeeding in the attempt, the inspector got a rope to throw over him, in order to pull him out, but while in the act the flames surrounded him and Mr. Whitty (who was also present), so that he was obliged to relinquish the attempt, and he had the melancholy sight of seeing the man burnt to death before his eyes without being able to render him any assistance.

**GROUND PLAN OF THE SEAT OF THE FIRE.**—The seat of the fire is nearly a square, of which one side, Neptune-street, is 163 yards in length. The opposite side, Crompton-street (formerly Wood-street North), is 209 yards in length. One point is to the docks and Waterloo-road, the other towards Great Howard-street and the Borough Gaol, on both sides of which, and especially to the side on which the wind drove the flames with the greatest vehemence, there is a good deal of vacant ground. Formby-street passed down the centre of the plot, and is now completely obliterated by the fallen ruins. The whole was overlooked by the old wind-mill, so long a conspicuous object, and of which the base is now turned into a public-house, and called the Rotunda. The whole area is about six acres, or about thirty thousand square yards. This was thickly covered with lofty warehouses and manufactories, and store-houses of various descriptions, mixed with dwelling-houses. The largest portion is now levelled in utter ruin, or else so injured as to be useless; and the only portions left in a perfect state are the row of houses towards the docks, and a newly-built warehouse behind them, and the buildings and warehouses in the lower end of Crompton-street and Neptune-street.

On Saturday, at one o'clock, a meeting of the agents representing the different fire insurance offices took place in the underwriters' committee-room, N. D. Bold, Esq., in the chair. After "comparing notes" on the engagements of each office having liabilities in connection with this destructive event, the following was reported as the result: — Sun, £47,000; Globe, £40,000; Royal Exchange, £30,000; Phoenix, £30,000; London Corporation, £30,000; Liverpool, £25,000; York and London, £25,000; Imperial, £20,000; Scotch Union, £20,000; West of England, £20,000; Alliance, £13,000; Atlas, £12,000; Manchester, £10,000; Guardian, £7000; Yorkshire, £5000; Norwich Union, £3600; County, £3300; North British, £3000; London Union, £7000. Total liabilities, £359,000.

**SECOND OUTBREAK OF THE FIRE.**—On Monday night, shortly before ten o'clock, the fire again broke out, in premises that were thought to be quite safe, after dark. It was first discovered by a boy, who communicated it to Inspector Moore. He immediately made it known to Mr. Whitty, who, fortunately, was just then making a tour of the ruins. The alarm was given throughout the lower part of the town, soon after ten o'clock, by the springing of rattles and the tolling of the station bells; and, from the destruction of life and property that had already taken place, the most painful apprehensions were entertained, and thousands rushed to the scene, which was indicated by the glare in the sky, nearly over the site of the previous conflagration. It was found that the premises ignited were Webster's small house and extensive yard behind, and Devan's marine store adjoining, and also some premises occupied by a carter named Bushell, who had several horses in the stables behind. The whole of the premises are situated at the lower part of Compton-street (the northern boundary of the great fire), and the fire had communicated from the interior of the area where the buildings are in ruins, and yet burning in the sublime manner before described. The flames from the buildings, though low, being almost wholly of



No. 1. Formby-street. 2. Borough Prison. 3. Great Howard-street. 4. The Fire-Proof Warehouse. 5. Formby-street, where the Engine, with the Firemen, was buried. 6. The Chimney of the Blue-house where the Fire began. 7. Neptune-street.

wood, gained a rapid heat, and the cooperage, the marine store, and Bushell's (at the back), were all speedily in flames, over a frontage to the street of about twenty-five yards. Two or three of the horses and some pigs were got out alive, but some were burned to death. Just above, in the same row, and to the east, was a double cotton shed, longitudinal with the street, which was for some time in great danger; but Superintendent Leverett had the door burst open, and got the fire extinguished just in time to save it. When the fire began the greatest alarm naturally prevailed amongst the inmates of the premises, several of whom were in their beds—females as well as males ran out in their shifts and shirts. A number of engines were speedily on the ground, and were worked by the police, under Mr. Whitty and others, with as much energy, notwithstanding their previous fatigue, as if they had come fresh to the scene of action. We can form no estimate of the loss; but we may say that *this* fire, as well as the greater one we have had the pain to record, shows the necessity for some law to prevent the building of sheds and other premises of timber, and other combustible materials, particularly in the mercantile and crowded parts of the town, where much valuable property is stored, and many lives are endangered on the spreading of a fire. The fire, at twelve o'clock, was got under; and, but for the amazing rapidity with which it *burst* amongst the wooden buildings destroyed, would have been arrested in a few minutes by the large and active force at present on the spot. Six valuable horses belonging to Mr. Bushell were destroyed; amidst the smoking ruins upon the site of the stabling were the carcasses of two, charred to a cinder, and the bones perfectly white in parts from which the skin and flesh had been stripped off. A donkey was the only tenant of the stabling which made its escape without assistance; and, as it rushed through the gates of the yard into Compton-street, with its long ears all a-flame, and shaking its head, furnished a laughable exhibition contrasted with the horror of the remaining scene. The fate of the pigs which were upon the premises is unknown. They were in all probability saved, having promptly made their egress from their sties, and distributed themselves in all directions amongst the legs of those engaged in arresting the progress of the flames. The stench from the remains of the four-footed tenants of the stable was dreadful.

An inquest was held on Monday and Tuesday on the bodies of Martin, Smith, and Bell, who died at the Northern Hospital from injuries received at the late fire. The only statement which appeared to contain any originality in it was that of Inspector Abraham, who said—About five minutes before three o'clock on Friday morning I was on duty in Vauxhall-road, when I knocked and asked one of the officers whether all was right? He replied in the affirmative, with the exception of what he conceived to be a small fire in the distance. I looked in the direction, and said that it certainly looked like a fire, and that we had better proceed at once to the spot. After a little further observation, I perceived that it lay decidedly behind one of the houses at the canal, near the French Prison. We ran together, and as we were proceeding over Chisenhale-bridge the clock struck three. We then proceeded as fast as we could to Crompton-street, where we saw a bright blaze, which caused a reflection. I went to the gate of Mr. Peniston's yard, but saw no one there. I immediately knocked my stick, and an officer answered and came up. I asked him his name, and he said it was Danzell, and that the word had been passed to the fire-station. I then returned to the fire. At this period several other constables had come up. We tried the gate of Peniston's yard, but found it secure. I asked two women, who happened to be looking out of a window at the time, whether they could lend me a poker, or any other heavy instrument, to break the lock? They replied that they had a hatchet, which they threw out. Danzell caught it, and, after the lock had been broken, and just as we were about to enter, Inspector Massy arrived. I ran into the yard and looked round. I paid particular attention to the situation of the engine-house. My first attention was directed to the fire under the engine. I saw the doors of the fire-grate wide open, and said it was rather singular they should have been so left. The grate was below the level of the floor, and the floor opposite the engine was quite clear. There was nothing near the fire in the grate to communicate to any of the things in the place. Every care seemed to have been taken to prevent communication. We then thought it advisable to cut away the roof of the engine-house, which was on fire at the time, to prevent the flames from extending to the adjoining buildings, and we tried to do so by lifting the roof up; but the fire had communicated right and left, on the south as well as on the westward, and the sheds blazed almost as speedily as if they had been covered over with turpentine. The flames ran as astonishingly fast on the top of the engine-house shed as if a train of gunpowder had been left there. After we had succeeded in removing some very heavy casks, which, I believe, were filled with bones, some one cried out that the engine might burst, and that if we remained on the top our lives might be endangered. Fearing there might be some truth in this remark, we jumped off and made the best of our way out, and then I sent in a man with Danzell to let off the steam from the boiler, after which I proceeded to Mrs. Isaac's gate, where I saw another fire raging among some tar barrels. The engines came up at this period, when I directed

Mr. Hewitt, of the fire station, to play upon the ignited materials on Mrs. Isaac's premises, but he thought it more advisable to play in the first instance upon the warehouses, three of which were then on fire. We broke open Mrs. Isaac's gate at once, and found that the fire was proceeding slowly in her yard; but I think the fire could not have originated in her (Mrs. Isaac's) place, but that it must have originated in Mr. Peniston's yard. Within twenty minutes all the sheds on the south side were in flames, which communicated with the windows of several low warehouses. The flames spread most rapidly, and in a few minutes all the warehouses were on fire. We experienced much difficulty in procuring a sufficiency of water in the commencement.—Mr. Peniston: I beg your pardon, there was a large quantity of water in my yard.—Inspector Abraham: I am not speaking exactly of your yard, but of the pipes from which we worked the engines. If we could have obtained water at first, and had been ten minutes sooner on the spot, and been provided with buckets, I have no doubt we should have extinguished the fire immediately.—Mr. Peniston: Coyle, the watchman, should have exerted himself much better than he appears to have done.—The Foreman: When did you first see the fire in Mrs. Isaac's place?—Witness: About a quarter past three o'clock.—A Juror: Did you and Inspector Massy go into Mr. Peniston's yard about the same time?—Witness: Yes.—Juror: Did you see a bench burning in the engine-house, and the flames going up the side of a wooden partition?—Witness: I did.—Juror: Would you presume from that circumstance that the flames originated there?—Witness: Yes; in that corner and not in the other, and that from there the fire went into Mrs. Isaac's, where it burned slowly.—Juror: Did you see anything like where a candle might have been placed?—Witness: No, I did not; the fire under the engine appeared as if it had been in a cake, and was burning slowly.—The Coroner then briefly addressed the jury. He said they had arrived at nothing beyond what had come out in evidence on the preceding day. There appeared to be no certainty as to the precise spot where, or the manner in which, the fire had commenced. He did not see any good which could arise by keeping the inquiry open for any longer period. The only way in which the evidence could affect the verdict would be this—that A. B., having been assisting to put out a fire which had been either feloniously or accidentally originated, met his death. He (the Coroner) had given the subject a great deal of consideration, and was of opinion that the verdict could not be affected. Therefore, unless the jury should think that anything was to be gained by keeping the inquiry still open, he would close it at once.—Officer 24 was here called, and, on being asked whether he knew how the fire originated, replied in the negative. All he knew was, that when he went to the place he heard some say, "I told the boy about the boiler."—The Coroner then pointed the attention of the jury to the main facts of the case, and directed them as to the finding of their verdict. He said that as Mr. Peniston had not had a shilling's worth of his property insured, it could scarcely be possible that that gentleman would maliciously set his own concern on fire; and that Coghlan (the engineer) in his evidence had very satisfactorily shown the impossibility of anything of the kind having taken place from the fire in the stove. With regard to the letter which had been received by Mr. Peniston, it would appear that in the opinion of the

writer the fire had been accidental, and that it was a design on the part of Providence to punish thereby the act of the nation in giving a stone when the people asked for bread. It had, however, been written by some religious enthusiast, from the way in which it was penned.—The foreman then announced the verdict of the jury, as follows:—"We find that the three deceased parties were accidentally killed while they were employed in removing goods from a warehouse which was contiguous to one that was on fire, but how it came on fire no evidence doth appear; and we wish, at the same time, to clear Mr. Peniston of the charge that his premises had been purposely set on fire by himself, or by the neglect of any of his servants."

#### PROVINCIAL.

**WORCESTER FESTIVAL.**—The 119th triennial meeting of the choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, was held last week at the latter city, and with greater success, we rejoice to hear, than has been known for years. The principal singers were—Miss Birch, Mrs. W. Loder, Miss Marshall, Miss Davies, and Miss Dolby; Messrs. Hobbs, Francis, Hunt, Pearsall, Leffler, and Phillips. Leaders, Messrs. Cramer and Loder; organ, Mr. Amett; pianoforte, Mr. Hunt; conductor, Mr. Surnam. The band and choruses amounted to nearly 300. On Tuesday morning divine service was performed in the cathedral, and an excellent sermon preached by the Lord Bishop of Worcester, the choir performing Handel's "Te Deum," an anthem by Croft, and the Coronation Anthem. In the evening Handel's "Alexander's Feast" and a miscellaneous act were performed. Wednesday morning Handel's "Messiah" was performed in the cathedral; and Haydn's "Seasons" in the evening, in the College Hall. Thursday morning, "Judas Maccabeus"; in the evening, Romberg's "Lay of the Bell," and a miscellaneous act. Friday morning, Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," newly adapted, and called "David in the Wilderness," with a selection of sacred music; in the evening a grand ball in the Guildhall. The whole of the performances went off most successfully, and the total amount of subscriptions for the widows and orphans of the Clergymen's Charity was £1014 16s. 2d., being £100 more than in 1839, and £206 more than 1836. All the money collected at the cathedral doors is given to the charity. What the receipts for tickets amount to we have not yet heard, but they are considerably more than what has been received for some years back. The experiment of employing native talent only has perfectly succeeded, and will in future be acted upon both at Hereford and Gloucester.

**DEATH OF SIR JAMES SPITTLE, KNT.**—We regret to announce that this highly respectable gentleman died yesterday at his house in Newington. Sir James Spittle was the first Lord Provost of the city elected under the Reformed Burgh Act.—*Edinburgh Courant of Monday*.

**A FEMALE SAILOR.**—On Thursday week, just as the Lady Charlotte was about to sail from Cardiff, attention was drawn to a person in sailor's dress, who was exhibiting money rather carelessly, and expressing great anxiety for the sailing of the packet. Perkins, a constable, accosted him, and on refusing to give any account of how he got the money, or where he came from, took him to the station-house. Mr. Superintendent Stockdale, after asking a few questions, suspected the apparent sailor-boy was girl, and charged her with being so, which she resolutely denied. A woman was made to search her, and the young sailor turned out to be a very pretty-looking Welsh girl. Finding disguise to be useless, she gave an account of herself. Her assumed name as the sailor was Edward Williams, but her real one is Mary Davis. She is twenty years of age. She lived with her father, who is a decayed farmer, about nine miles from Merthyr, and between that place and Neath. Having a brother away from home, she determined to go in search of him. She had received a letter lately from him enclosing £5, and it contained a request that she should come to him; this letter she had lost, and so entirely had she forgotten her brother's address, that she did not know whether the letter came from America, Australia, or Ireland. Her purpose in the present instance was to go to Bristol, and from thence to America. She was taken every care of at the station-house, and visited by the worthy mayor and the Rev. T. Stacey, who, after hearing her statements, were convinced she was of weak mind. She was directed to be sent to the union-house until her friends could be communicated with, and her money was left in Mr. Stockdale's hands. She cannot speak a word of English.—*Silurian Mercury*.

**BODMIN ELECTION.**—Mr. Robertes, the nephew of Lady Agar, residing in the vicinity of Bodmin, was busily engaged canvassing that borough last week for the eldest son of Sir Joseph Sawle, on the Liberal interest, and Sir Samuel Spry, the former representative, has also offered himself as a candidate.—*Globe*.

On Tuesday there was held, in the Shire Hall, the annual meeting of the Stafford Church Missionary Society, Lord Sandon, M.P., in the chair. The Earl of Harrowby, and other distinguished persons attended. In the evening the Ladies' Association held their meeting in the same place; and next evening the annual meeting of the Stafford and Sandon Ladies' Bible Association was to be held in the same hall.

**MANCHESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—The annual show of stock and the award of premiums given by the Manchester Agricultural Society took place on Tuesday last. The exhibition of horses, cattle, &c., which took place in the police yard in Clarence-street, attracted together a large body of agriculturists and the friends of agriculture; amongst whom were the Hon. R. B. Wilbraham, M.P., Mr. M. Philips, M.P., Mr. P. Greenall, M.P., Mr. W. Egerton, M.P., Mr. Brotherton, M.P., &c. Both in number and quality the horses and stock brought to the show were much superior to any former year, and the different descriptions of agricultural productions and implements of husbandry gave evident proof that improvement had made very considerable progress in this part of the country. There were several very excellent samples of natural grasses for pasture exhibited by Mr. E. Baines, of Leeds, who, at great cost and industry, has succeeded in bringing into cultivation a large tract of land on Chat-moss, which, comparatively speaking, a few years ago was even worse than any of the bogs of Ireland, and from the Worsley Hall Farm, belonging to Lord F. Egerton, M.P., and which adjoins Chat-moss, some samples of a very superior and useful kind of turnip and mangle wurzel. In the evening the annual dinner took place at Hayward's Hotel, when nearly 150 gentlemen sat down. The chair was taken by Mr. M. Philips, M.P., in the absence of the noble president of the society, Lord F. Egerton.

On Friday morning, about one o'clock, a desperate affray took place on Lord Gage's estate at West Firle, near Lewes, between two of his lordship's gamekeepers and two poachers, named Day and Harvey, living in two of the adjoining villages; the last named was apprehended.

A serious riot took place last week at Airdrie, Scotland, when five prisoners were rescued from the police and much violence perpetrated. The military were sent for to quell the riot.

Last week a man named Tarkard, of Salford, died of hydrophobia, having been bitten by a mad dog six weeks previously.

A landslip took place last week on the Birmingham Railway. No serious inconvenience resulted.

**A LARGE TAKE.**—Four hundred and sixty whales were captured on Monday last, at Westray, in the Orkneys. They are of a small size. A Kirkwall merchant immediately gave the fishers £500 for the result of their day's labour.

**FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE EXETER CANAL.**—THREE LIVES LOST.—An accident, attended with fatal consequences, happened on Monday afternoon, under the following painful circumstances:—On Saturday the men in the employ of Mr. Kerslake, wireworker, of Exeter, celebrated their annual "waygoose," and, as is too often the case on such occasions, instead of going to their work on Monday, resolved to make another holiday, and we believe only one of the number went to work on that morning. They spent the earlier part of the day in drinking together, and in the afternoon they resolved on taking an excursion on the canal; accordingly about three o'clock they hired two boats at the quay for that purpose. In one of these boats the wives and female relatives of some of the men were embarked, and in the other eight of the workmen. In proceeding down the canal, the boat in which the females were, and which was rowed by others of the men, shot ahead of the other, when a race ensued, in which one was overset, and the whole of the men were thrown at

once into the water. Three of the crew unfortunately sunk to rise no more. Their names are Darby, Phillips, and Richmond.—*Bristol Mirror*.

**NEXT, ISLE OF WIGHT.**—The parishioners here have refused, for five years past, a rate for the repair of the parish church; the consequence is, that the church is in such a dilapidated state that it has been declared unsafe to worship in it; and divine service, accordingly, has been formally suspended. For some time past, persons sitting in certain parts of the church have often held umbrellas over their heads during divine service, to shelter themselves from a shower of rain.

**SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN SCOTLAND.**—About one o'clock on Saturday morning last, as constables Falconer and Macpherson, and an assistant constable, all of the county police, were on their patrol, they observed ten or eleven men coming from a potato-field at Gowkhill, parish of Newbattle, carrying bags of potatoes. The constables immediately seized two of the party, when, the others coming to the rescue, Falconer was knocked down, but still continued to keep hold of his prisoner. The other prisoner escaped in the scuffle, but the one retained being handcuffed, was conveyed to the house of Mr. Proudfoot, farmer, Gowkhill. Here Macpherson was left in charge of the prisoner. Falconer was severely treated by a mob which collected, and the prisoner rescued. On intelligence being brought to town of these disturbances, the superintendent, in the course of the morning, dispatched a sergeant to the spot, along with several constables, to apprehend the guilty persons. On this body arriving, about 400 colliers assembled and dogged the police in all directions, while the latter were endeavouring to identify the parties. Mr. M'Gillivray, the factor of the Marquis of Lothian, now arrived, and seeing the formidable character of the movement, advised the police to proceed no further with their limited force, but to report the state of matters to the sheriff. This being done, Mr. Sheriff Spiers instantly made application to the Commander of the Forces for military aid. Accordingly a party of the Enniskillen Dragoons left Piershill barracks in the course of the afternoon, and proceeded with Sheriff Spiers, Mr. List, superintendent of the county police, and a body of constables, to search the house at Gowkhill for those concerned in the rescue of the prisoner. The search, however, did not succeed, and the dragoons returned to Edinburgh between nine and ten o'clock at night. At five o'clock in the afternoon a detachment, consisting of 100 men of the 53rd infantry, under the command of a captain and two subalterns, were also dispatched from the castle, and reached Lothian-bridge about eight o'clock, having marched that distance. This party was quartered in Dalkeith that night, and arrangements were afterwards made for their being billeted at Gore-bridge and in the neighbourhood of the disturbed district. On searching the houses, a great number of colliers from East Lothian were discovered, and the report was that most of them had stones in their pockets: these were supposed to be delegates from the more distant collieries. On Sunday all was quiet, the immediate presence of the military having overawed the disaffected.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

**POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.**—Monday morning two buildings, forming part of the extensive works of Messrs. Pigou and Wilks, near Dartford, blew up with great violence, carrying away the roof and materials some yards distant. Fortunately, the workmen had not returned from breakfast, or a serious loss of life would have been the consequence. Had the accident occurred a few minutes later, several persons would have been in the works, and thus suddenly blown to pieces.—*Maidstone Paper*.

**COTTON-SPINNER'S STRIKE.**—It is with deep regret we have to state that on Friday last the cotton-spinners employed in the factory of Messrs. Couper, Maitland, and Co., St. Rollox, struck for an advance of wages, and we very much fear that, in announcing this fact, we are only intimating the commencement of a general suspension from labour among this body of workmen. It appears that a fortnight ago, a resolution was come to at a meeting of all the operative spinners in and around Glasgow to demand an advance of wages; and accordingly deputations were sent round to all the employers, requesting them to return to the prices of 1840, which were about 30 per cent. higher than those given at present. The request was, we understand, unanimously refused, and the workmen have since resolved on a trial of strength with their masters, though on a ground somewhat different from that put forth in their first demand. Their intention, it is stated, is to take the factories one by one; and accordingly the first singled out for the struggle is that of Messrs. Couper, Maitland, and Co., who are asked to raise their wages to a rate corresponding with those alleged to be paid in certain other factories referred to. A meeting of the mill-owners, we understand, was held on Saturday in the counting-room of Messrs. William Sharpe and Co., Glassford-street, when a statement of the demands of the men was laid before them, and, after considerable consideration, unanimously rejected. At St. Rollox alone the effect of twelve cotton-spinners striking work will be to throw idle about 300 weavers and other workmen.—*Glasgow Courier*.

**RAMSGATE.**—Tuesday Night, Sept. 27.—It has blown a hurricane for the last two days. This morning, at the usual hour (9 o'clock), the Duchess of Kent started for London. In going out of the harbour she strained and laboured much, and was not off Broadstairs till 10 o'clock, a distance which she usually accomplishes in one-third of the time. After shipping two heavy seas the skipper prudently gave orders to put about for Ramsgate, where she arrived with 60 or 70 passengers shortly before 11 o'clock. It was found on examination that the Duchess had been considerably damaged, and 20 carpenters were immediately set to work on her.

**ACCIDENT BY LIGHTNING.**—During the severe thunder storm on Thursday week a serious accident occurred at the Great Western Cotton Works, St. Philip's, Bristol. The electric fluid struck the meter-house, and completely destroyed the large gas meter, the erection of which has just been completed by the company at a cost of £130. The iron face of the meter was split in pieces, and the gas which was in the cylinder (fortunately it was turned off at the main) being ignited by the electric fluid exploded, and large pieces of iron, one of them weighing above 100 lbs., were thrown with such violence against the wall twenty-five feet distant as to produce considerable indentations in portions of the masonry.

**DOVER JUSTICES.**—Our justices have received a long letter from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, on the subject of the late "hair-cropping" case, in which he desires that his "marked disapprobation of the gaoler's conduct in that affair should be conveyed to him by the justices." This unpleasant task was yesterday (Friday) performed by the visiting magistrates reading Sir James Graham's letter to the gaoler. We cannot conceive a greater humiliation than it must have been to the justices to be made the medium of communicating to the gaoler this censure of conduct which, in their gravity and wisdom, they had so recently fully approved; and what a farce the gaoler must have thought it, that he should now have a sentence of condemnation read to him by the magistrates, some of whom so lately declared him *fully justifiable*. In every word of Sir James Graham's letter the magistrates who dismissed Messrs. Fitzjames and Gladstone's appeal for justice must feel their judgment and fitness for their office impugned.—*Dover Chronicle*.

**CHARTIST PLOT TO MURDER THE QUEEN.**—Bills have just been issued in Southampton, offering a reward of £100 for whoever will give information that shall lead to the conviction of the person who shot at Pierce in the Houndwell, in Southampton, and who was recognised as one of the party engaged in a Chartist plot to murder the Queen. Fifty pounds will be paid by Government and £50 by Pierce himself.

#### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

[Before Mr. Justice Cresswell.]  
Philip Partridge, who was acquitted on an indictment charging him with the wilful murder of Jose Maria Balager, was again placed at the bar Saturday morning, charged with the wilful murder of Mariana Mandioli.—John Fisher, the chief mate, stated that the deceased was one of four Spaniards shipped at Prince's Island; he was a "stiff-built" man, and was a very good seaman. Shortly after he went on board he was placed at the wheel. Witness was occasionally on watch with the deceased. Had frequently seen the prisoner beat him, at least 50 times; perhaps not quite so many as 50 times, but very frequently. The first time he saw him beat him was about a fortnight after they left Prince's Island. The deceased at that

time was at the wheel, and was not steering to please the captain. In his (witness's) opinion he was steering very well. The captain struck him on the face with his fist two or three blows, and afterwards over his head and shoulders with a thick rope. Should think that he gave him six blows with the rope. On that occasion the beating did not appear to him to have any bad effects upon him. Did not see him again struck that day. About a fortnight afterwards he was again beaten most unmercifully, in consequence of a suspicion being entertained that he had stolen some canvas. He was then flogged by one of the Kroo boys with a thick rope; he was flogged by order of the captain. Heard him say, "Give it him well." Recollected on one occasion hearing the prisoner say that the deceased had attempted to strike him; he was then severely flogged. The deceased at the time was at the wheel, but was so extremely weak that he could not work, upon which the prisoner ordered him to work at the pump. That was about three or four days after the second beating. After he had been at the pump for a short time he left it, for the purpose of going forward; the prisoner, however, followed him, pulled him back, and immediately knocked him down with his fist. The prisoner immediately went to witness, who was at the wheel at the time, and said, "That fellow was going to strike me." He (witness) had observed the whole transaction, and was quite certain that the deceased did not attempt to strike him. The deceased was then very weak, and continued gradually getting worse till he died, which he believed was on the 24th of December. A day or two before he died he was at the wheel, when the captain struck him over the face with the log slate, which bruised him very much; he then struck him across the top of the head with the edge of the slate, and broke the frame of it. The same afternoon, after he left the wheel, he saw the deceased, and examined his head; found on his temple a severe wound, and another on his head, from which he was bleeding profusely; that was three or four hours after the blows were struck. A few days before the beating he had just alighted to, the deceased was going to take his turn at the wheel, when the prisoner desired him to take off his pea-jacket; the deceased, not understanding English, did not do so as desired, but was about taking hold of the wheel, when the prisoner seized him, and tore the jacket from his back. He had not then sufficient clothing to keep him warm, and he was afterwards occasionally compelled to borrow a jacket of witness. The day after he was struck with the slate the deceased was at the pump, which he left, and went down into the forecastle; he was missed for some time, and, when found, appeared to be dying. He was hauled upon deck with ropes, and he lay there in a state of insensibility; whilst he so lay in that state the prisoner beat him most unmercifully, over all parts of his body, with a thick rope. Witness was himself at that time very weak, and was unable to assist him. He next saw the deceased at the pump, but he could not work; in fact, he did more harm than good. He remained at the pump till about eight o'clock at night, when he was ordered to go into the rigging. There was nothing whatever to do in the rigging at that time. It was an extremely cold night. The deceased crawled up into the rigging as well as he could, and whilst going up the prisoner struck him across the feet with a rope. He at the same time desired him to stand in the rigging, and would not allow him to sit down. Witness remained on deck three or four hours; and when he went below the deceased was still aloft. The captain did not remain on deck, but turned in about ten o'clock. Witness remained below about an hour, and when he again went on deck he still found the deceased in the rigging, but he had changed his position from the larboard to the starboard side. He was resting with his chin upon one of the rattlings, his arms were hanging down, but his legs were through the rigging, which prevented his falling. He observed his face; he had altogether the appearance of being dead. His eyes were fixed and glazed, and blood was dropping from his nose and mouth. The prisoner came on deck about eight o'clock in the morning, and after a few minutes' delay looked up to the deceased, and said to some of the men, "Go and fetch that fellow down." He was brought down by some of the men and taken into the forecastle. He appeared to be dead. In the course of the same evening he went into the forecastle and felt the deceased; he was quite cold and stiff, but a slight respiration was perceptible. Whilst there the captain entered and said, "Rouse that fellow; I gave him some brandy a little while ago, and he'll soon come round." Witness then left the forecastle, and never saw the deceased again alive. Heard about two o'clock on the following morning that he was dead; and an hour or two afterwards he was hove overboard.—After a protracted trial, during which the foregoing evidence was not materially shaken, Mr. Justice Cresswell summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty of an assault.



SPANISH SAILOR (SKETCHED BY A SPANISH OFFICER.)

Mr. Adolphus said there was another indictment against the prisoner, but under all the circumstances he did not think it necessary to proceed with it.—In answer to a question by the learned judge, Mr. C. Jones said the prisoner had already been in custody nine months.—Mr. Justice Cresswell told the prisoner, that although the jury had acquitted him of the capital charge, he had been found guilty of a very serious and aggravated assault. Taking, however, into consideration the suffering he had already endured, and a hope that what had occurred would be a warning to him for the future, the sentence would be very lenient, which was, that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for six calendar months.—The prisoner was next charged with the wilful murder of Alonso Rosalis under similar circumstances.—Mr. Adolphus said he should decline offering any evidence, and the jury accordingly returned a verdict of not guilty.

SEPTEMBER 26.

Frederick Shackleford, 36, was respited until next session.

As the session which terminated yesterday approached to a close, several prisoners were brought up to receive judgment, and some to have their sentences, which were passed instantaneously, revised, and in some cases commuted. Subjoined are the principal sentences and results in both courts during the sitting:—For life, 1; for fifteen years, 2; fourteen, 1; ten, 19; seven, 21. Imprisonment and hard labour: two years, 1; eighteen months, 2; one year, 21. Several were imprisoned for one month and under, 57 were acquitted, and the judgment upon some was respited.

The court adjourned till Oct. 24.

NEW COURT.

(Before the Recorder, &amp;c.)

Isaac Morgan, aged 70, the father of the man who was convicted of forgery in this court on Friday week, and sentenced to be transported for ten years, was indicted for feloniously uttering a forged order for £11 10s., with intent to defraud Martha Foote.—Martha Foote stated that she keeps the public-house called the Laughing Philosopher, in Liquorpond-street, Gray's-inn-lane. Early in June last the prisoner (who was a customer) came to her and produced a check, purporting to be drawn by John Booth for the sum of £11 10s. He said he was much in want of money, and asked her to advance him £3 on it. He said he could get it cashed, only it was too late in the day. A day or two afterwards she sent a person to get the check cashed at the Bloomsbury Branch Bank. The check was returned as a bad one. Shortly after this the prisoner came to witness's house. She told him that the check was a bad one. He appeared surprised when she told him, and said that it was drawn by a most respectable person. He then went away. Witness saw him again shortly after. She spoke to him on the subject of the check, and he said he would pay her the £3 he had borrowed. He kept putting witness off with these promises until the middle of August, when she gave him into custody.—James Harfield stated that he is a compositor, residing in the house of the prosecutrix. In June last witness received a check to get cashed at the Bloomsbury Bank. He presented the check, but no such person as John Booth was known at the bank.—Charles Schofield, a clerk at the bank, stated that he remembered receiving the check from the last witness in June last. There was no such person as John Booth known at the bank.—An inspector of the D division, who took the prisoner into custody, stated that he searched his lodgings and found several rasher notes. The prisoner said that it was all his son's fault.—The Recorder having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, accompanied by a strong recommendation to mercy.—The Recorder said that the hands of the court were tied in these cases. The lowest punishment they could pass was a very severe one. The sentence of the court was, that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years.

## POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—On Saturday two young men, named Edward Bannister and Joseph Campbell, were brought before the Lord Mayor, in the custody of Roe the officer, and charged by Mr. Freshfield, the solicitor to the Bank of England, under the following circumstances:—Roe stated, that on Friday, at a quarter past five o'clock in the evening, he went, in consequence of information which he had received, to Grocer's Hall-court, where, in the back room of the ground floor of a house, he saw the prisoners standing by a desk. Campbell had an engraved plate in his hand; and a packet of notes, apparently bank notes, were lying upon the desk. Witness said to Bannister, "Is your name Bannister?" to which the reply was in the affirmative. "Hollo," said witness, pointing to the notes, "what are you going to do with these?" Bannister, after some little hesitation, said, "He was not going to do anything wrong with them." Witness then proceeded to search the desk at which the prisoners were standing, and found in it several papers, which he had in his possession, but had not yet been able to examine. (Here one of the notes was exhibited. It purported to be a Bank of England note for £500, but was miserably executed, and in no respect resembling the genuine instrument.) The witness then said, that Bannister stated while the search was going forward, that it was his intention to give one or two of the notes to hawkers who travelled through the country, as a kind of attraction. In Bannister's fob witness found four £5 and one £10 notes, all genuine, and £6 10s. in gold. Campbell had no more than 14d. in his pocket, and nothing of any consequence was found at the lodging of either. The place at which the prisoners were apprehended was a kind of warehouse, and Bannister was a dealer in carpets. The prisoners were then removed till Monday next.

GUILDFORD.—ONE OF THE BUBBLE COMPANIES.—A case which caused a deal of laughter came on before Sir Peter Laurie. Mr. Willion, stock-jobber, was summoned by Mr. Robert Gordon, for having induced him to purchase shares in a company which had no existence, and for which shares no price could be had in the market.—The complainant stated that in the early part of 1841 he was in the habit of meeting the defendant at a merchant's counting-house in Leadenhall-street, by whom he was pressed very much indeed to take 250 or 500 shares in a company called "The North West Cotton Company." The defendant spoke in such high terms of the company, and stated that he expected to sell so vast a number, that he (complainant) was induced on the 23rd of March to purchase of him 250 shares, at 4d. a share (a laugh), being also assured most positively by the defendant that in the course of a fortnight they would reach 8d., and in the course of a month or six weeks they would realise 1s. a-piece; that, in fact, the longer the holder could wait for returns, the more weighty they would be (great laughter). The shares were safely deposited, and the defendant occasionally called and reported that the market was in a healthy state, but that he could not get the remainder of the shares (about 6000) in his own hands, so as to have complete command over it (a laugh). On the 29th of April, however, he came for 250 shares which he had deposited with the complainant, and subsequently for the 250 shares which the complainant had purchased. These were given up to him, upon his representation that he had received an offer, which he (complainant) understood to be 1s. a share, and that he would call on the following Saturday, and give up the proportion of the proceeds. After possession was obtained, however, a month passed away before he was seen by the complainant, who, being unable to bring him to any settlement, and perceiving by the public papers that stock-jobbers sometimes did business without being bound by any strict rules, thought it best to submit the case to a magistrate.—Sir Peter Laurie: Pray, Mr. Willion, where is the North West Cotton Company held?—Defendant: I know nothing at all about it. I have merely sold shares in it at the desire of sellers, as I have sold shares in other companies.—Complainant: He told me he had sold 1000 or 1500 shares to a gentleman, and I had no doubt of the correctness of the business.—Sir Peter Laurie: Did you ask who the directors were?—Complainant: No; I did not think it necessary.—Sir Peter Laurie: Do you know where the establishment is?—Complainant: No; I saw nobody but the defendant, to whom I paid the sum of £4 3s. 4d. for the shares.—Sir Peter Laurie: If the company is not in existence, you have, I consider, been obtaining money under false pretences, Mr. Willion.—Defendant: I am only an agent, and I am not obliged to know anything about the company.—Sir Peter Laurie: A vast deal of fraudulent dealing has been carried on in companies.—Defendant: No doubt of it; and I believe this company to be without stability. Here are the shares for which Mr. Gordon supposes I have obtained a valuable consideration.—Sir Peter Laurie: To whom did you pay the money you got from him?—Defendant: It is now eighteen months ago, and it is impossible for me to say.—Sir Peter Laurie: From whom did you purchase them?—Defendant: From Mr. —, a member of the Stock Exchange.—Sir Peter Laurie: Let Brand, the marshalman, go to the Stock Exchange, and tell the gentleman I wish to speak with him.—Brand, upon his return in a few minutes to the justice-room, said, "When I inquired for the gentleman I was told that he had not been seen these twelve months on the Stock Exchange, and the last time he was heard of was immediately after he threw himself into the sea from the chain pier at Brighton" (laughter).—Sir Peter Laurie: Why, Mr. Willion, how could you let me send for a man who has drowned himself?—Defendant: How could I know it for a fact?—Sir Peter Laurie: Did you know that he had thrown himself from the chain pier?—Defendant: I saw an account of it in the newspapers, but how could I know that he was drowned (great laughter).—Complainant: Why should he tell me the shares would be up to 8d. in a fortnight?—Defendant: I only told you what I heard others say. Every one who has had dealings in shares understands the whole business. No doubt, if Mr. Gordon got 8d. or 1s. a share, he would not care a straw if the loss fell upon the person who purchased of him (laughter).—Sir Peter Laurie: It is complete swindling on the part of those who put out such things amongst the public.—Defendant: I have had nothing to do with issuing them.—Sir Peter Laurie: You allowed me to send for a man who was drowned a year ago, and who appears to be the only witness you can call (laughter). How could you engage in the sale of shares at sixpence each?—Defendant: Why, I bought 800 shares of the London and Westminster Bank, now one of the first in the empire, at sixpence per share.—Sir Peter Laurie: Well, when will you pay Mr. Gordon?—Defendant: If he leaves the shares with me I shall sell them when they reach a premium (great laughter).—Sir Peter Laurie: The transaction is, I consider, a very discreditable one, but it would appear as if there were no use in exposing things of this kind. Gulls crowd in from all sides.—Defendant: I have had nothing to do with the business, except as an agent, and they may be good stock for what I know, but I must say that I have no great opinion of them (laughter).—Sir Peter Laurie: Well, Mr. Gordon, you must seek satisfaction in the Court of Requests, or by an action. I am sorry for you, but I hope it will be a lesson to you.—Mr. Gordon then carefully reckoned his shares, and finding the number all right, folded them up and put them in his pocket, after which he thanked Sir Peter Laurie and departed.

BOW-STREET.—FASHIONABLE THIEVES.—Madame Louise Le Grange, alias Mirabello, and Eugene Ladent, were brought up for examination, charged with robbing several jewellers of property to a very considerable extent. The office was crowded with well-dressed fellows, who have been long known to the police, and who evidently took a great interest in the proceedings.—Robert Simonde Wilson, of 27, Duke-street, Bryanston-square, stated, that on the 1st of August last a person who gave his name Fiske, and who represented that he lived in South Molton-street, came to his house, accompanied by the prisoner Ladent, whom he introduced to witness as a person wishing to hire apartments in his house. Ladent afterwards came there accompanied by the female prisoner, and then agreed to take the lodgings. They described themselves as Viscount and Viscountess Le Grange. They immediately took possession, and remained in the apartment about six weeks, during which time they lived together as man and wife. They had a female servant with them, whom they called Pauline. They took possession of the apartments the day after Mr. Fiske had called respecting them. The male prisoner was frequently from home for days together, and of which conduct on his part the female prisoner sometimes complained. The male prisoner was not in the house during the last three days that the female prisoner was there. They went away without paying the rent, except for the first week. They owed him £11 for rent; the only security he had for which was a couple of boxes that they had left behind them, and which, on being afterwards broken open by the police, were found to contain quantity of old iron and bricks. (Loud laughter.) The boxes were very heavy; and the witness supposed that they contained a great deal of valuable property belonging to the viscount. (Laughter.) A person named Le Roi frequently called on the prisoners, and always had a large carpet bag with him. Mr. Fiske had since called upon witness, and paid him £28, a portion of the rent which the prisoners had left unpaid; that was in consequence of witness having told him that, as he introduced the prisoners to him, he should hold him responsible for the rent which the prisoners had left unpaid.—Pearce, an inspector of the A division, stated that he took the female prisoner into custody on the 10th instant, at the Imperial Hotel, in Sackville-street, Dublin.—This being all the evidence with which the prosecutors were at present prepared, the prisoners were again remanded.

Baron Bourriere Kain was next placed at the bar on a similar charge. He had shaved off his moustachios, and his appearance altogether was very considerably altered since his last examination. The following was the only additional evidence adduced against him:—Louis Dounreau, of 63, Queen-street, and who was examined through the medium of an interpreter, stated that he was a commercial traveller, and that he knew the prisoner, who about a month or six weeks since requested he would pledge two diamond rings for him, which he did, at a pawnbroker's in Oxford-street. He asked £30 upon them, but the pawnbroker refused to advance more than £10 upon them, which sum witness obtained from him, and afterwards handed over the amount, together with the duplicates, to the prisoner.—There being no further evidence at present, the prisoner was again remanded for further examination.

MARYLEBONE.—SHOCKING BRUTALITY TO A CHILD MANIFESTED BY ITS OWN PARENTS.—On Tuesday a considerable degree of violence was manifested in the immediate vicinity of this court, in consequence of its having become known that Barnard Garvin and Mary his wife would be brought up for examination before Mr. Rawlinson, on the charge of having

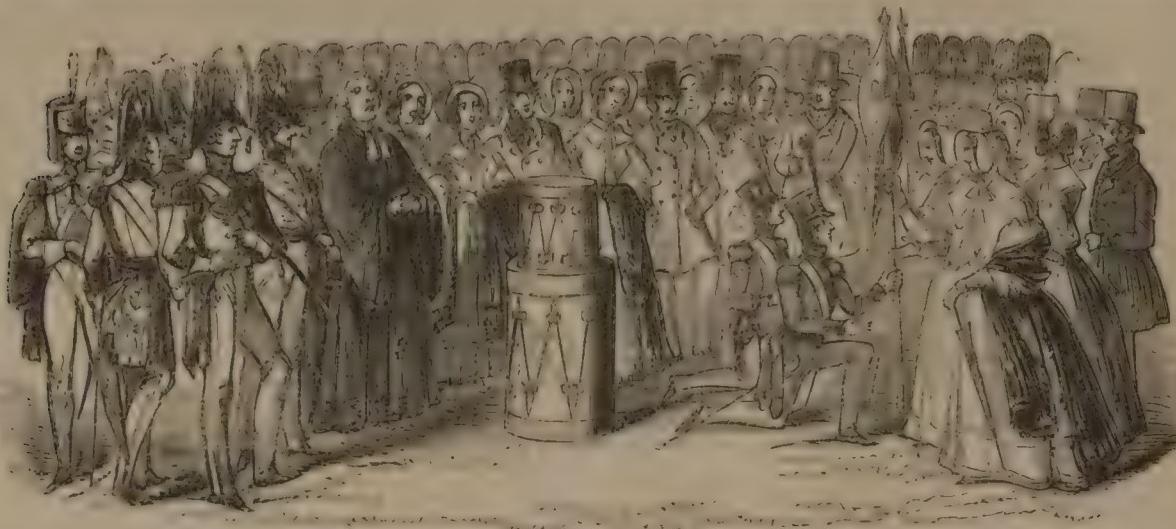
exercised treatment of a most horrid and brutal nature towards Eliza Garvin, one of their children, under ten years of age.—Mr. Potter, one of the board of guardians, and Mr. Messer, the relieving overseer, were in attendance on the part of the parish. The poor little victim of its parents' vengeance was led in by one of the workhouse nurses, to whom it clung in a most affectionate manner, and after the disposal of the night charge the prisoners were placed at the bar. Garvin is a man of most repulsive appearance, and his wife (who carried in her arms an infant) had also ill-nature depicted in her countenance.—Hobbs, 174 S., stated that on Tuesday night last, about half-past nine, a man brought the child to him, and told him she was lost. She had neither bonnet, shoes, nor stockings, and he observed that there were marks on her head and arms.—Mr. Rawlinson: What did you then do?—Witness: I asked her where she lived, and she told me No. 2, Henry-street, Portland-town. I laid hold of her hand, telling her I would take her to her parents; and, as I was going along with her, I met the female prisoner, who said, "This is my child." She (the child) laid hold of my coat, saying, "Pray take me to the station-house; don't let me go home!" I took the mother and child to the station, and afterwards went to the former's lodging, a front kitchen, when she (the mother) took down a leather strap, saying, "This is what I beat her with." The strap was here produced. It was a thick piece of leather upwards of an eighth of an inch thick, and a yard long; and upon it were several spots of blood.—Witness added, I asked her how the child became in such a state, and she said it was ill when it came from Ireland, when it was brought over by its father last March. The mother said she (the child) was a bad girl, and had been corrected for stealing a loaf. I also asked her if the child had had any medical attendance, and she said, "No; it has had some treacle, which I gave it myself."—William Webb (who occupies a back kitchen, which is separated only by a thin partition from the front one rented by Garvin) was next examined.—Mr. Rawlinson: What do you know of any cruelty towards this poor child?—Witness: My attention was first drawn to it eight or ten weeks ago, and she was then almost hourly ill-treated. About four weeks back I saw her father beat her with the strap and his fist. He has beaten her with the strap both single and double, her clothes being at the same time pulled up behind.—Do you know what was his reason for doing so?—He has a large family, Sir; and I think he hated this child in particular.—Have you ever seen the mother strike her?—No; but I have heard stripes and kicks given by the mother to the child.—Have you upon these occasions heard the child cry out?—No, she was not suffered to do so; had she called out she would have been served ten times worse.—Have you heard the mother say anything when she has beaten the child in this manner?—Yes, I have heard her say, "—you" and "—your soul," and I've also heard the father say so.—How often, to your knowledge, has the child been thus ill-used?—Generally at every meal, and at night when she has been turned out she has fled for refuge to the privy, where she has remained till one or two in the morning, when her father has dragged her away and again beaten her; and on my going to the place afterwards I have found the flooring thereof covered with blood. I am now speaking of three or four weeks ago.—Can you mention anything more respecting either the father or mother?—At seven o'clock in the morning the father has called out in a sharp tone of voice, "Eliza, get up," and immediately afterwards I have heard a noise which sounded like a kick upon the child's head or body.—Do you know anything with respect to the child being kept without food?—She has often come to our kitchen and held out her hand, implying that she wanted something to eat; and on Tuesday last I and my wife gave her food three times. Upon one occasion she got into our window while I and my wife were absent, and took away some meat, but hunger, you know, will make a person bite through a stone wall.—Have you seen marks or bruises upon any part of her person? About a fortnight ago, when her mother was gone out, she came to me and said, "Oh, Mr. Webb, see how I'm ill-treated; they (meaning her father and mother) have taken hold of my legs and knocked my head against the wall." I felt, and also saw, cuts upon her head, and a quantity of hair seemed to have been pulled from it.—Have you ever spoken to either of the prisoners about their cruelty?—Yes; two or three weeks ago I asked the father how he came to ill-use his child in such a manner, and I mentioned that I had heard he thought her an idiot, to which he replied, "If she is so I'll beat the — idiot out of her."—Do you think her to be at all idiotic? Certainly not.—Mr. Rawlinson told the prisoners that they would be committed for trial, but in order to complete the case they would be remanded.—They both denied the ill-treatment of the child in the manner stated, and they will be brought up again on Tuesday next. They were then locked up, and at five o'clock were conveyed in the government van to Clerkenwell. On their way down the passage from the court they were assailed by execrations loud and deep from a large number of persons who had collected together to witness their departure, and they would most likely have been roughly treated but for the attendance of several officers who were on the spot. The poor child was taken back to the workhouse by Mr. Messer, who, without hesitation, took the whole of the family (with the exception of the infant at the breast) into the establishment.

UNION-HALL.—On Saturday John Sabini, a fashionably-dressed man, 36 years of age, was brought before Mr. Cottingham on a charge of obtaining the sum of £50 from John Rosier, coachman, in the service of Mr. John Knowles, of Streatham, under false representations. The case, from the singularity of the circumstances attending it, excited a considerable degree of interest, during which the court was very much crowded. After a lengthened evidence on the part of the prosecutor, Mr. Cottingham said that a clear case of obtaining money under false representations had been made out against the accused, and he should commit him for trial. The prisoner was then adjudged to enter into his own recognizance in £400, and find two sureties of £200 each, to answer the charge.

## CORONERS' INQUESTS.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A CAB.—Mr. Baker held an inquest on Tuesday at the Black Horse, Kingsland-road, on the body of Alfred Plater, aged 35, of Belmont-place, Hackney-road. The deceased died in a cab in the Hackney-road, and the driver, John Hawkins, had been ordered by two women and a man to take the deceased, when intoxicated to insensibility, to Goldsmiths' Row, Hackney. The deceased has been identified as a meat salesmen in Newgate-market. Wm. Naude, a butcher, said that seeing deceased unable to do his work properly on Friday last, he put him into a cab in Newgate-street, and told the driver to take him home. Mr. Burton, surgeon, said that he had made a post mortem examination, and found the vessels of the head and heart gorged with blood. The liver was greatly enlarged, the effects of drinking. Verdict, "Found dead, apparently from suffocation."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—A long inquiry was gone into before W. Carter, Esq., the Coroner for Surrey, at the Nine Elms Tavern, Battersea, respecting the death of Mr. George James Rogers, aged 29, a partner in the firm of Rogers and Son, of 392, Oxford-street, tobacco manufacturers, who was drowned on Sunday last while rowing in a wicker-boat, which belonged to Messrs. Searle and Son, the boat-builders of Stangate.—James Gibson deposed he was Jack-in-the-water at the Red-house. On Sunday evening, about six o'clock, a gentleman, much resembling the deceased, came in a light wherry there. Another gentleman also came there in a funny, and they went into the house together. The boats filled twice while they were absent, and he baled the water out. They came back in about half an hour, and witness advised them not to go, as it was blowing so hard. They, however, persisted they would go, and got into their boats. The funny had the start about twenty yards. The gentleman in the wherry appeared to understand rowing. He was quite sober. Gibson went on to say, that he thought the boat might be swamped. The last steam-boat goes down at seven, and the last one up about the same time. Cannot say whether the steamer had gone down before the two gentlemen. They rowed on the Surrey shore.—George Perkins stated, that about half-past four the gentleman applied to him for a boat, Mr. Searle being at dinner. He had boats occasionally. Several were shown to him, but he said he would have the blue wherry he had had before. He went away by himself. On Monday morning one of the sculls was brought to them, and he came up and saw the boat the deceased had had. He was also shown the body of the deceased whom he recognised. The deceased rowed well. From the manner in which the boat was injured, he thought it had been athwart a chain.—It was stated incidentally that the best scullers could not avoid mishaps in these wicker-boats. In the late match with Newell and Coombs, there is no doubt Newell lost through being swamped; and Mr. Bentley said, one of the best amateur scullers on the river, on the first day he had a new boat out, row



## PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 16TH REGIMENT.

The imposing ceremony of presenting new colours to the 16th Regiment took place on Thursday week, on Southsea-common, in the presence of a vast assemblage of persons, who had repaired from all parts of the country to witness it. It being generally known that the Hon. Lady Pakenham would this day present new colours to the 16th Regiment on Southsea-common, the place appointed for the ceremony, and its neighbourhood, exhibited early in the forenoon a most animated and imposing spectacle. In order to preserve the ground, and secure space for the due performance of the ceremony, a detachment of the Royal Marines, together with a body of the local police, were so posted in front of the battalion as to form with it a large parallelogram, in the centre of which a platform was placed for the accommodation of the Hon. Lady Pakenham and other distinguished guests. For some time the ground was admirably maintained, under the superintendence of Captain Bruce, of the 18th Foot, who passed in such parties as were entitled to admission. Unexpectedly, however, a carriage and four entered the arena, when the mob, following in its wake, perfectly inundated the enclosure. All attempts to confine the crowd within its former limits having proved ineffectual, the ceremony commenced—the regiment receiving the Major-General and his noble lady with the customary honours. The band was then ordered to "troop," at the conclusion of which the grenadiers, under Captain Luxmore, took close order, advanced twenty paces to their front (band playing Grenadiers' March), wheeled to the left, and proceeded to the centre of the line, where they wheeled again to the left, so as to front the old colours. The grenadiers having opened ranks, Ensigns G. Y. and H. A. Macdonald (brothers), sons of Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald, late of the 16th Regiment, an old and distinguished war officer, advanced, bearing the old colours, within a few paces of the company, when the whole battalion presented arms. The ranks of the grenadiers were then closed, and the company, bringing the left shoulders forward by sub-divisions, so as to enclose the colours, moved off, parallel to the line.—(Band playing Grenadiers' March.) The regiment then formed three sides of a square, which movement, owing to the intervention of the crowd, was executed with the greatest difficulty. Finding that the mob, patrician and plebeian, had beset the vacant side, Colonel Campbell wheeled up the two flank companies, so as to form a complete square. The space having been cleared, an altar of drums was raised, and the new colours, which had been previously brought from a tent in the rear of the line, were arranged by the two Majors for consecration. The colours were consecrated by the Rev. R. Bingham, jun., who delivered an admirable speech on the occasion, for which we regret our inability to find room.

At the conclusion of the prayer the field officer handed the colours to Lady Pakenham, when the brothers (Macdonald)—a happy presage, we trust, of never-failing unity and good fellowship amongst the guardian followers of these standards—advanced to the front, and, kneeling upon their right knees, received the new colours from her ladyship, who, in presenting them, addressed the regiment in the following appropriate and complimentary words:—"I

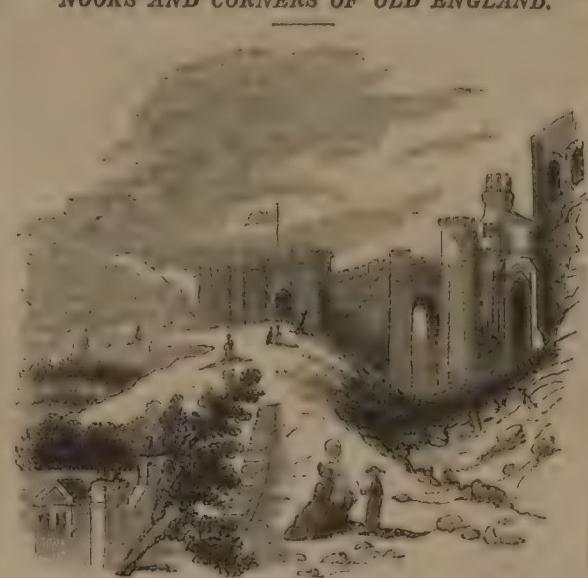
am much gratified at the opportunity afforded me of being present on this interesting occasion. Receive these colours, which I feel confident you, the sons of a distinguished officer, will defend gallantly. As in former days the 16th Regiment fought bravely under Marlborough, and on a latter occasion its colours were seen flying on the heights of Mont Martre, so I doubt not, when opportunity again offers, it will be ready to uphold the well-known character of British troops, and will, with God's blessing, be amongst the most successful in the field, whilst at home, I trust, good discipline and conduct will at all times, as heretofore, be its motto."

At the conclusion of her ladyship's address, which was most impressively delivered, the regiment presented arms, when Sir Hercules Pakenham, assuming the most eligible position he could command, delivered an address commemorative of the distinguished conduct of the 16th Regiment on all occasions when their services were required. Lieut.-Colonel Campbell returned thanks in a very appropriate manner. At the conclusion of the Colonel's address the regiment re-formed lines, the new colours remaining in the hands of the ensigns, guarded by the two majors, at the place of consecration. Colonel Campbell then gave the word, "Grenadiers to the front," and opened the ranks of the remainder of the battalion. The grenadiers accordingly moved out as before (the band playing the Grenadiers' March), and proceeding in front of the centre, brought the left shoulders forward, and halted so as to free the new colours. The ranks of the grenadiers being opened, the whole presented arms. The grenadiers then took close order, and moving off successively by subdivisions from the right, the leading subdivision wheeling to the left at the third pace, proceeded with the new colours between them as before.

Immediately after the parade Lieut.-Colonel Campbell and the officers of the regiment entertained Sir Hercules, Lady Pakenham, and a distinguished party of guests, amounting to about 130, in the King's Rooms, Southsea, where an elegant *déjeuner*, supplied and arranged by Messrs. Gunter and Co., of Berkeley-square, London, was tastefully laid out. The ball went off splendidly. At the upper end of the ball-room the new colours surmounted a military tableau, raised with the drums and arms of the regiment, in which were interspersed silk banners, emblazoned with the ancient achievements of the corps.

**COST OF STRIKES.**—There has been expended in strikes of late years, among the Glasgow cotton spinners, £47,000; the Manchester cotton spinners, £370,000; and the wool-combers, £400,000; Leeds mechanics, £187,000. The late strike in and about Manchester has probably cost as much as all these put together, and yet been productive of no satisfactory results.

**REPLY TO A LAME REMARK.**—The week after my grandfather ran away with a lame heiress, " Didn't I manage the matter well, my Lord?" says he to Lord Castletown. " Ye did in troth, Mick; and ye made a grate hit of it, if yer amiable lady was only right upon her pins." " Well, my lord," says he, " what matter if she is a wee bit lame? Does your lordship suppose that men marry wives to run races with them?"—Hector O'Halloran.



SCARBOROUGH CASTLE.

This celebrated castle is built on a lofty peninsular rock of considerable extent, accessible only by a narrow isthmus, which has been strongly fortified. This fortress, which was built in the reign of King Stephen, by William le Gros, earl of Albemarle and Holderness, about the year 1136, has been the scene of various memorable transactions, which the limits of this journal will not allow us to particularize. During the civil wars, it was gallantly defended by Sir Hugh Cholmley against the forces of the Parliament, for upwards of a year, and afterwards sustained another siege of five months under the command of Colonel Boynton; since that period, its principal buildings and fortifications have lain in ruins.

The lofty promontory at Scarborough, on which the ruins of the ancient castle are situated, is bounded on three sides by the German ocean, and elevated nearly 300 feet above the level of the sea, presenting to the north, the east, and the south, a vast sweep of craggy perpendicular rocks, totally inaccessible. The tremendous appearance from its aspiring summit perfectly assimilates to the description of Dover cliff, by the inimitable pen of Shakspere:—

How fearful,  
And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eye so low!  
The crows and choughs, that wing the mid-way air,  
Slow scarce so gross as beetles.—  
The fishermen, who walk upon the beach,  
Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark  
Diminished to her skiff, her skiff a buoy  
Almost too small for sight.—The murmuring surge,  
That on the unnumber'd pebbles idly chafes,  
Can scarce be heard so high.

In turning from these mouldering remains of antiquity, the eye is relieved and the mind exhilarated by the charms of the surrounding prospect. The diversified scenes of the adjacent country; the romantic appearance of the town; the sands enlivened by various objects, and the unbounded view of the ocean, form an assemblage beautiful beyond conception.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, Sept. 28, 1842.  
Mon cher Monsieur,—Furs will be much worn this winter, not only as a trimming for dresses, but for cardinals, canails and tippets, cloak linings and pelisses. Already has one fashionable warehouse in the Rue Saint Honoré spread forth its rich stores of ermine, sables, and squirrel furs, and every preparation seems to be making to meet the approaching winter in a manner to defy the utmost rigour of its severity. We still await the return of our fashions from the country before anything new is positively announced, but braidings, embroidery, and lace appear likely to continue their sway, while *barege*, *poult de soie*, and velvet are the leading materials at the present season. By the drawing I send you it will be seen that the fashion of three years since, in open bodies with lace stomachers, has returned. The dress is cut rather higher on the back, and is trimmed with flounces of embroidered cashmere let into the dress; the sleeves and body being also trimmed with the same material let in. The colour of the dress is a blueish grey, and, as a demi-toilet, is a great favourite with those of our belles who have been compelled *malgre lui* to remain in Paris. I know not whether Oudinot's *pedicrine*, of which I wrote to you, has yet made its appearance in London, but a better material for *le plus jolies chaussures* was never invented. It is positively the poetry of bootmaking, and whether employed for shoes, boots, or gaiters (I mean that elegant and convenient French invention which so speedily converts a lady's shoe into a boot), does infinite credit to the inventor, to whose genius all female Europe is indebted for the discovery and manufacture of the *jupons* crinolines, or horse-hair petticoats.

JULIE.



ROSERVILLE GARDENS, GRAVESEND.

These delightful gardens have been opened during the present season, now drawing to a close, by private enterprise, a pier has also been erected for the convenience of London and other visitors.

The gardens, themselves, are formed, from an almost barren heath, to a modern paradise, and will well repay the time devoted to an examination of their manifold beauties.



GLADES OF WINDSOR.

When the sun gleams o'er wood, and brake, and ford,  
And the soft skies shine fair and blue above,  
Here; young Victoria and her princely lord  
By flow'r-crown'd paths take vernal walks of love.  
Here, in the hush of nature, when the crowd  
Intrude no curious gaze nor deaf'ning cheer,  
When all is eloquent, though nothing loud,  
And summer's ling'ring beauty crowns the year;

Here, when the breeze's whisper has a tone  
As gentle as affection's, and there seems  
A melody—the spirit makes its own—  
To murmur music from the trees and streams;  
Here, in a fond communion of the heart,  
They taste a quiet that no cares alloy;  
And ramble, from their world of state apart,  
Amid a sort of solitude of joy!

## THEATRICAL PORTRAITS



STRICKLAND AS BARON STOUT.

Here is a great favourite with the playgoing public—a good actor and a worthy man—Strickland, to wit—more betoken, the dramatic authors have entrusted much wit to Strickland. To say truth, its utterance could not easily be in a more appropriate mouth, or its acting in better hands. Strickland is a very clever fellow, a boy (though not a young one) of unlimited versatility, and nearly the most useful actor on the stage. He can do every thing respectably—and much with a vigour, spirit, and creative faculty, that far transcend mere respectability: we have often seen him exhibit undoubted genius. He is here depicted in the character of *Baron Stout*, a great lord-chamberlain, in the very lively little drama of *Foreign Affairs*. There he is—the pink of pomp and dignity—raised from a lower sphere, and trying to struggle into aristocracy with might and main. Next to Farren, he is the best old man upon the stage. But he is in every role a capital actor; and whether for his readiness to sustain many parts, or his great capability of sustaining them with credit, a most valuable acquisition to any theatre that may have the good fortune to retain him. As we believe, too, that his private character coincides with his public merit, we have great pleasure in introducing him to our readers, and wishing him a long life—as much as possible of which he has our full permission to devote to their entertainment.

## POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XV.

## SIR JAMES GRAHAM.

Here is her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department—an announcement that in former times would, as regards Sir James Graham, have made some men

" \* \* \* \* \* stare,

And wonder how the devil he got there."

Now, however, it wakes not even as much "mild surprise" as Aurora Raby bestowed on the ghost story in *Don Juan*. The fact is that with the progress of events great changes of opinion become visible in the mood of politics, and even the most consistent philosophers do not always find it convenient to live in the same quarter. We do not, therefore, "speak it as a reproach" that Sir James Graham should have been at the Admiralty under the Whigs, and in Downing-street under the Tories, but rather prefer to see him meddling with a secretaryship than with any of the ships of our beautiful navy. We believe he was born a farmer—at least the

title of English farmer is one of which he used to be proud—but that does not qualify a man to superintend the ploughing of the main. That is quite a different style of agriculture.

Now, although Sir James Graham is, for many reasons, not the man of whom we can afford to write in terms of profoundest reverence, yet he is much more entitled to considerable respect than many people we wot of who have abused him in print "to the length of the tether of a column;" and moreover, he has just now won something like a spark of affection from us for imposing upon the Dover magistrates the pleasant task of reading to their elaborate Cropper of a gaoler the marked dissatisfaction of the Home Secretary at the course which the said magistrates thought him so abundantly justified in pursuing. The gaoler probably only grinned away the punishment of his ruffianism when hearing this new version of the ditty of "Croppies lie down;" but the magistrates must have looked very like people in a pillory while they were singing it. Meanwhile it is clear that Sir James Graham must have perused our enjoinders to the Home Secretary in this affair; and no minister who reads the *ILLUSTRATED NEWS* can be thoroughly contemptible, let him be assisting to govern for what party he may. We are, therefore, going to stand to the "*In medio tutissimus ibis*" principle, and take a middle course.

It is quite true that Sir James Graham began his career as a politician in what we call "strong terms." He was in love with the last French revolution, and his notions of reform travelled in seven-league boots. He was of a good family too, had personal station and respectability to back him, with a great deal of talent to throw into the scale. He was a good farmer and not a bad orator; a baronet, a member of Parliament, a debater, and *l'homme distingué* of the semi-radical party. The *en avant* people placed much hope in him, and put him into the trio with Lord Stanley and the Earl of Durham.

Office, however, is a great queller of political violence; and although we believe that, save in so far as ambition is concerned, it would have as little influence over the opinions of Sir James Graham as over those of any other well-educated and independent gentleman, yet there is no harm in mentioning that, from the moment he took the Whig direction of the Admiralty, he did not, politically speaking, clap on quite so much sail. His tone grew gradually moderate; and it was, we think, very proper that it should. We forget who it was that, speaking of the infirmities of human nature in regard to office, went so far as to declare even of the Radicals that



their patronage of the Charing-cross tailor was entirely attributable to "their regard for Place."

But as Sir James Graham grew more moderate he grew also more firm in his purpose of moderation. He began by withdrawing himself into the snail-shell of Whigism; and when the Whigs wanted to hurry themselves, and were ready to yield to any "element of popularity," they could not draw him out of it again. He would not travel with them on their radical railroad. He left office, or office left him, or both, and one fine afternoon, when some dose was proposed that seemed too strong for him, he and Lord Stanley stalked, *passibus equis*, bang over to the benches of the opposition.

It is only due to say for Sir James Graham, that upon those benches he several times distinguished himself greatly in debate. He made several remarkable speeches, and there was much force and eloquence in what he said upon many questions of important policy. He also delivered a splendid oration in Cumberland, giving a general show up of his former colleagues and their march on the road to ruin, and in this he fairly committed himself emphatically to Conservative principles. In Conservative principles he has since remained, and when the Peel phalanx marched into office, and formed square in Downing-street, there he was, and there he is, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

In this capacity Sir James has, with the exception of two or three *faux pas* in minor points of domestic legislation, such as being too merciful to blundering magistrates, and on one occasion too favourable to a "criminal of condition," acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the community, and maintained the dignity of his position in the eyes of society. But there is one dreadful drawback against any excellence that may attach to his general character as a Home Secretary, and that lies in his obstinate adherence to the cruel principles of the Poor Law Bill—a measure which the election speeches of the Conservative members almost promised us to sweep away, but which the Conservative Ministers still retain in all the glaring enormity of its injustice and oppression.

There never can be any lasting popularity attaching to the memory of a "new Poor Law Home Secretary."

## THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

In presenting to our readers a portrait of the late distinguished Marquis Wellesley, we take the opportunity of recording also a few memoirs of his memorable existence. The death of the noble marquis took place, after a protracted illness, on Monday, at his lordship's residence, Kingston-house, Brompton, between three and four o'clock in the morning.

Many years have elapsed since there was occasion to record the death of any man who enjoyed a more brilliant reputation than the Marquis Wellesley. Of noble birth, of eminent classical attainments, he was justly admired as an elegant writer, and still more distinguished as an orator of acknowledged ability; but his genius as a statesman is known to have produced results the remote consequences of which it would be presumptuous to calculate, though its more immediate effects have been felt in every quarter of the world.



MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

The Marquis Wellesley, when by courtesy Viscount Wellesley, was at an early age placed at the most celebrated of English schools, Eton College, and in due time transferred to the University of Oxford. At both those great seats of learning the embryo statesman was eminently distinguished. His brothers (afterwards Lord Maryborough, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Cowley, and the Rev. Gerald Wellesley) attained to some honours in the course of their school and university education, but the eldest member of this celebrated family not only surpassed his relatives, but even stood high amongst the great body of his contemporaries at a period when classical attainments were in the highest repute, and when they were to many men objects of an ambition beyond which they indulged no higher aspirations.

His studies at the University being concluded, Viscount Wellesley returned to his native country, but had the misfortune to lose, his father before he attained his majority.

Immediately on attaining his majority the young Earl of Mornington took his seat in the Irish House of Peers, of which body he of course continued to be a member for the nineteen years which preceded the union. It was a theatre of operations, however, which soon proved too circumscribed for his abilities. The young Irish earl frequently visited London, having been returned in 1784 to the British House of Commons, as member for Beccalston; and, owing to the part which he took in the regency debates, as well as on account of the general evidences of brilliant talent which his lordship found many occasions of displaying, the King appeared to take a warm interest in the rising fortunes of the young and ambitious statesman, who would not be content with less than the enjoyment of seats in two Houses of Parliament. At the next general election he was returned for the King's borough of Windsor, sworn in a member of the Irish Privy Council, and elected one of the Knights of St. Patrick, which latter distinction, however, he resigned in 1810, on being elected a Knight of the Garter.

Lord Mornington, soon after his entrance into the House of Commons, was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and in 1793 sworn in a member of the British Privy Council. His lordship made such rapid progress in the favour of the King and the confidence of the Minister, that even the post of Governor-General of India was not deemed a situation too arduous for his powers, or too extended in the nature of its duties for the grasp of his comprehensive and vigorous intellect.

In the year 1797 he succeeded Lord Cornwallis in the Government of India, having been at the same time raised to the British Peerage by the title of Baron Wellesley, in right of which he continued to sit in the House of Lords. The marquisate which he

subsequently received was in the Irish Peerage; but as a British Peer he never attained to a higher rank than that of baron.

In India under the government of the marquis was achieved a series of victories so complete that General Wellesley (Duke of Wellington), in one of his despatches written at that period, and recently published by Colonel Gurwood, says, that he "only waits to know what countries they are which the Governor-General wishes to take possession of," as if all Asia had quailed under his dominion.

The next efforts of the noble marquis were directed to the important objects of enlarging commercial intercourse between India and Europe; in this, however, the naturally jealous spirit of the East India Company opposed itself to his liberal designs, and the attempt was but partially successful. In no respect cooled by this disappointment, he applied himself with untiring energy to the duties of his station, making a viceregal progress through the northern provinces of India, visiting the nabobs and native princes in the full splendour of Asiatic magnificence, redressing grievances, creating friends and allies, repressing open or concealed enemies, and laying upon a broad basis the foundations of an empire which the potentates of Europe regard with envy, and to which our remotest posterity will look back with astonishment and admiration.

In the year 1805 he was, at his own request, recalled from the Government of India, and, as might be expected, everything was done in this country by the East India Company, and by the Ministers of the Crown, to mark the deep sense which they entertained of his splendid services.

The political career of the noble marquis in England and Ireland was less eventful than it had proved in India, but it was still always marked, whether in the British Parliament, or in the administration of the Government in Ireland, by those eminent qualities of statesmanship which marked out his lordship as one of the most splendid intellects of his age.

With the life of the marquis all the titles which were conferred on himself became extinct, but the Earldom of Mornington, the Viscount of Wellesley, and the Barony of Mornington, in the peerage of Ireland, descend to his next brother, Lord Maryborough, because these were honours which their father had enjoyed. Lord Maryborough, now Earl of Mornington, is in his 79th year. He assumed the name of Pole on inheriting the estates of his cousin, William Pole, of Ballyfin. His lordship's eldest son, the Hon. William Pole Tytney Long Wellesley, married, as is well known, the daughter and heiress of Sir James Tytney Long, Bart.; this lady died in 1825, and Mr. Wellesley married in 1828 the third daughter of Colonel Paterson and relict of Edward Bligh, Esq. Mr. Long Wellesley will now enjoy the courtesy title of Viscount Wellesley, or that of Lord Maryborough, whichever he may choose.

The number of families put into mourning by the event is, of course, considerable, including those of Lord Maryborough, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Copley, the Hon. and Rev. Gerald V. Wellesley, the Earl of Westmorland, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Cadogan, Sir Charles Bagot, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lord Robert Grosvenor, the Earl of Winchilsea, &c. &c.

By the death of the marquis stall in the Order of the Garter falls to the patronage of Ministers, and the office of *custos rotulorum* of the county of Meath also becomes vacant. The marquis was a Knight of the Turkish Order of the Crescent, and of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun.

The following is a brief statement in chronological order of the offices held by the noble marquis, the public proceedings in which he participated, and the chief events of his parliamentary and private life:—Born, June 20, 1760. Succeeded his father in the Irish honours, May 22, 1781. Elected a Knight of St. Patrick, 1783. Sworn of the Irish Privy Council, 1793. Returned to the British House of Commons for Beccalston, 1785. Returned for New Windsor subsequently; created a British Privy Councillor, 1793. Married his first wife, November 29, 1794. Appointed Governor-General of India, 1797. Created a British Peer, as Baron Wellesley, October 20, 1797. Created Marquis Wellesley, December 2, 1799. Returned from India, 1805. Appointed Ambassador to the Supreme Central Junta of Spain, July 28, 1809. Returned, Dec., 1809. Appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, December, 1809. Elected a Knight of the Garter, and resigned the order of St. Patrick, 1810. Resigned the office of Foreign Secretary, June, 1812. Appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the first time, December, 1821. Married his second wife, October 29, 1825. Resigned the Lord Lieutenantcy, March, 1828. Appointed Lord Steward, 1831. Resigned, 1833. Appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the second time, September, 1833. Resigned a second time, December, 1834. Appointed Lord Chamberlain to the Household, April, 1835. Resigned the Lord Chamberlainship the same year. Died, September 26th, 1842.

#### THE COURT AND HAUT-TON.

The Right Hon. Fox Maule, when at Taymouth Castle as the guest of the Marquis of Breadalbane, during the Queen's visit to that magnificent seat, wore on the first evening at dinner a superb Highland brooch of considerable value, to confine his plaid on the shoulder. Her Majesty was pleased to admire it, and on the succeeding morning the right hon. gentleman presented it to her Majesty, by whom it was graciously accepted, and both at Taymouth and Drummond Castle the brooch was used by the Queen in the velvet plaid of the Royal Stuart tartan, worn every evening at dinner by her Majesty.

**WINDSOR**, Tuesday.—In consequence of the extremely unfavourable nature of the weather, the rain having continued, with scarcely any intermission, nearly the whole of the day, the review of the 15th Regiment of Foot by his Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria, which was to have taken place this afternoon in the Home Park, was postponed, and from the very unfit state the park is now in, from the late heavy rains, for a military display, it is more than probable that the intended review by his Imperial Highness will be abandoned altogether.

**WINDSOR**, Wednesday Evening, September 28.—In consequence of the departure of the whole of her Majesty's royal and illustrious visitors from the castle, the state apartments will be again open as usual to the public to-morrow. During the residence of the Court at Windsor they are invariably closed on Tuesdays and Fridays. Her Majesty has abandoned the intention of leaving Windsor Castle, upon a visit to Claremont, as had been previously arranged, during this week. Indeed, it is now quite uncertain at what period the court will proceed from Windsor to that delightful retreat. It may be observed, that it is not expected the court will visit Brighton till after Christmas, which her Majesty will spend at Windsor. The festivities of the season will be celebrated at the castle with the usual magnificence and splendour which have been observed since her Majesty's accession to the throne. A numerous and distinguished party will be invited to the castle to partake of the hospitality of the Sovereign during that festive season.

His Excellency Count St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, arrived at Manchester House, on Monday evening, from a short visit to their Majesties the King and Queen of the French, at Eu, near Dieppe. The Ambassador landed at Dover from the French mail packet, and set off for town under a salute from the heights.

**LORD MORPETH**.—Lord Morpeth, we understand, is not expected to return from his tour in the United States and Canada until the beginning of November, when his Lordship will join the Earl and Countess of Carlisle, who are now at Chatsworth, at Castle Howard, Yorkshire.—*Leeds Times*.

On Thursday week a deputation from the committee of figured silk weavers of Spitalfields proceeded to Frogmore Lodge, for the purpose of presenting to the Duchess of Kent a specimen of silk weaving, new, we believe, to the manufacturers of this country, but on a principle which has some time been worked by the manufacturers of France. The subject was the portrait of the illustrious lady to whom it was presented, entirely woven in silk, in a loom and machine of the Jacquard principle. Its dimensions are 14 inches by 10, and the portrait is an exact copy from an engraving published some time since. It is elegantly mounted in a rich gilt frame, and is at once creditable in the highest degree to the skill and industry of the designer and the operative, and well worthy the gracious acceptance of the Duchess of Kent. It has cost in materials, pattern drawing, &c., upwards of £160. The deputation was received by Sir G. Couper, through whose hands the portrait was conveyed to her Royal Highness, accompanied by an appropriate address. Sir G. Couper announced to the deputation that Her Royal Highness had been pleased minutely to examine the present, and to observe that the work had been got up with admirable skill and ingenuity. Her Royal Highness further desired that the deputation would have the kindness to communicate to the committee the gratification her Royal Highness felt for their kind attention.—*Globe*.

**VISIT OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE TO NEWCASTLE**.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by a distinguished party, visited this town on Saturday, when they were met according to previous arrangements, and conducted to the hall of the Literary and Philosophical Society, in Westgate-street. The mayor, aldermen, and council, in their robes of office, were here assembled to receive his Royal Highness, and an address was presented with the usual formalities, which his Royal Highness acknowledged in suitable terms. An address was also presented from the mayor and town council of Gateshead, to which his Royal Highness also returned a most gracious reply. The library was crowded by gentlemen connected with the town and neighbourhood, and the gallery was well filled with ladies. The Royal Duke visited every portion of the town worthy of note, and seemed highly pleased with the results of his visit.

**HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE ARCHDUKE FREDERICK OF AUSTRIA**.—On Wednesday his Imperial Highness, accompanied by his Excellency Prince Esterhazy, and attended by Baron Lebzelter, Count Karolyi, Chevalier Marinovich, Chevalier Du Mont, Chevalier Kohel, &c., returned to Mivart's Hotel from a visit of seven days to her Majesty the Queen, at Windsor Castle. On his route to town from Windsor his Imperial Highness paid his respects to the Queen Dowager, at Bushey-park, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, at Kew. In the evening his Imperial Highness and suite had an early dinner at the above hotel, and afterwards went to honour the performances by his presence at Covent-garden Theatre, his Imperial Highness and retinue occupying the Queen Dowager's box.

Baroness Lehzen is, we are given to understand, on the eve of departing for Germany, for, it is said, the benefit of her health.—*Morning Paper*.

**THE LORD CHANCELLOR**.—His Lordship and Lady Lyndhurst have been staying for several days at the Clarence-mansion, on the Marine-parade, Brighton. His Lordship was visited on Monday by Sir W. Follett, who, after transacting business with the noble lord, returned to town the same day.

Sir R. Peel, accompanied by Lady Peel and family, left Whitehall-gardens on Tuesday for Drayton Manor, where a distinguished circle has assembled this week.

**ETOX**, Tuesday.—The Prince Albert's prize has been given out. The names stand thus:—French and German—1st, Lambton; 2nd, Dodson. French and Italian—1st, Dodson; 2nd, Bastard. Among the select were Ffolliott, Naper, and Stratton.

#### THE THEATRES.

The note of preparation has been sounded aloud in every thoroughfare of the great metropolis for the last fortnight. The winter theatres are all about to open on us at once, and fame has found full occupation for her many tongues. Old Drury claims precedence in point of standing, though Covent Garden has taken it in point of time. Drury, however, opens its portals this evening, and a play of Shakspere, *As you like it*, put upon the stage in a style of unexampled splendour, forms the first item in the bill of fare. Mrs. Nisbit plays *Rosalind*, Macready "the melancholy Jacques," and the only new name in the cast is that of Mr. Ryder, of whom we know nothing. The *Attic Story*, a farce played once, we believe, with success at the end of last season, winds up the opening night. A constant succession of novelties is promised, *King John* amongst the first, with a child-named Newcombe of wonderful promise, if report is to be credited, to play *Prince Arthur*. It is clear, from all we can see, that the lovers of the legitimate drama will be gratified to their heart's content.—Covent Garden bursts upon us this evening also with some new glories. The opera of *Semiramis*, with Miss Kemble in a new part, and Mrs. Alfred Shaw, for the first time, before the lamps of "the Garden." Of Mrs. Shaw much has been bruited; of what she may accomplish we shall, ere long, have to speak. We are soon to lose Miss Kemble, and if we find in Mrs. Shaw one worthy to tread in her footsteps, our triumph and gratification will be complete. The Haymarket presents nightly three novelties. *Alma Mater*, a sketch of Oxford College life, farcical, and though destitute of decided novelty, full of material for laughter, is the first in the catalogue. *The Curiosities of Literature*, a laughable trifle, comes next, and last as to time and first in merit, *Grandfather Whitehead*. Oh! glorious William Farren, first of old men, how truthful was that picture you set before us! Never yet was nature more clearly delineated on the stage. The tears of the audience, men, women, and children as they were, bore indubitable evidence to the fidelity of the affecting picture of the old man yearning over his recovered grandchild. We verily believe the very actors though "Hecuba was nought to them, or they to Hecuba," wept as we—yes, why should we be ashamed of it?—did ourselves. Reader, see *Grandfather Whitehead*, and you must be good indeed if you do not come away improved as well as delighted. The Adelphi, with sad associations of poor Yates hanging about every one who went into it, opened on Thursday with a characteristic melodrama and a strong corps. We wish it all success. The Olympic, under the management of George Wilde, the best of our low comedians in his particular line, opens on Monday with a piece adapted from *Pelham*, and Blanchard's side-splitting farce of the *Artful Dodge*, and another revival, *Life in the Clouds*. Due care has been taken to improve the internal arrangements of the house. In the bills we perceive the name of one of the "cropped comedians," that alone would be an attraction. The City of London has added Mrs. Honey and Miss Daley to its corps; and the Surrey, now at the head of the minors, produced on Monday a new piece of "romantic and domestic interest" from the pen of a clever writer, Mr. Albert Smith, before a crowded audience. *Neville Audley* (Mr. Hughes), a young officer, has fled after the defeat of his party at the battle of Tewkesbury, and being pursued is arrested while having an interview with his mistress, *Blanche Heriot* (Mrs. Honner). He is protected by the abbot of Chertsey Abbey, but the sanctity of the abbey being about to be violated by a follower of Edward, who is also *Audley's* rival, he consents to yield himself a prisoner on the condition that time shall be given to him till curfew's toll on the next day, for the arrival of a reprieve from King Edward. The messenger who brings the reprieve is belated, and *Blanche* knowing that the first toll of the curfew would be the knell of her lover, flies to the belfry, and, by seizing the tongue of the bell as the immense instrument is set in motion, prevents it from yielding any sound. Before the cause of the delay is discovered the expected messenger arrives, and *Blanche* has secured the safety of her lover. There is a slight under-plot involving the courtship of the village doctor's apprentice (Smith) with pretty

and saucy village coquette (Miss Terrey), which, of course, terminates in a union of the parties currently with that of the heroine with *Audley*. The piece is well written and full of striking incidents. It is far above the run of dramas produced at this side of the Thames, both with reference to its intrinsic merits and the correct and tasteful manner in which it was put upon the stage; the scenery, dresses, and all appointments being unexceptionable. Of the actors, Hicks, Hughes, Smith, and Webster played well. Mrs. Honner acted with great judgment, force, and feeling, and it is but just to say that Miss Terrey contributed to the success of the piece by her admirable acting and singing. *The Chertsey Curfew* will, we predicate, toll for many an evening at the *Surrey*.

#### SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

**NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING**.—TUESDAY.  
Duke of Bedford's Oakley, beat Lord Exeter's Abydos 200 h. ft.

The Buckenham Stakes of 300 sovs. each.

Colonel Peale's b c Murat by Slane (Nat)	..	..	..	1
Lord Exeter's br c by Velocipede, out of Galata	..	..	..	2
The Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50 sovs. each, for three-year-olds, colts,	..	..	..	
87 lbs; fillies, 83 lbs. A.F.	..	..	..	
Lord G. Bentinck's b c Misdeed (Rogers)	..	..	..	1
Lord Exeter's Revocation	..	..	..	2
Lord Albemarle's c by Plenipotentiary, out of Antiope	..	..	..	3
Mr. Greville's b c Canadian	..	..	..	4
Lord Albemarle's Buffalo, beat Mr. Osbaldeston's The Devil among the Tailors.	..	..	..	

Duke of Bedford's John o'Gaunt received 25 sovs ft from Mr. Osbaldeston's Skipton.

Captain Colquett's Pickpocket (E. Edwards)

Duke of Rutland's f by Bizarre, out of Minx's dam

Mr. Ford's f. by Poison

WEDNESDAY.

For the D. M. Handicap this afternoon only three horses were named, Saros, Rosalind, and the Manto colt, and the first two having been scratched within the time prescribed by the conditions, the race was void. The T. Y. C. Handicap did not fill, and Johnny having paid forfeit to Ralph, a list that at one time looked like four races at least was reduced to a match; and a D. I. Plate, with three entrances. The members seem to be reserving themselves and their horses for the Second October and Houghton Meetings, for which great things are promised. Of the two events decided this afternoon the following are particulars:—Match—100 h. ft. T. Y. C.

Duke of Bedford's Magog, 3 yrs, 7st 7lbs (E. Edwards).

Mr. Gregory's Una, 4 yrs, 8st 7lbs (Chapple) £50 for 3-yr-olds.

Mr. Rogers's Bridegroom (Bartholomew)

Mr. Pettit's Everilda.

Match, £200, h. f. Lord Albemarle's Ralph, received ft from Mr. Payne's Johnny.

Cesarewitch Stakes.—7 to 1 agst Bellissima, 8 to 1 agst Portrait (taken), 9 to 1 agst Blue Bonnet, and 10 to 1 agst Florence.

A match for 100 sovs. h. ft, is made between Lord Albemarle's Tilcho and Mr. Goodman's Bother'em, 8st 7lbs each, T. Y. C., to run on Monday in the next meeting.

THURSDAY.

The Town Plate of £50.

Mr. Combe's Rosalind (Rogers)

Mr. Stephenson's Ma Mie

The Rutland Stakes of 30 sovs. each.

Mr. J. Sadler's Testy by Venison (Rogers)

Lord Exeter's f by Jerry, out of Macremma

Mr. Treen's Bastile, by Defence

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas.

Lord Albemarle's c by Lenipo, out of Antiope, 3 yrs. (E. Edwards)

Mr. Rogers's Bridegroom, 3 yrs.

Mr. Osbaldeston's Woldsman, 3 yrs.

Duke of Bedford's John-o'-Gaunt received forfeit from Mr. Osbaldeston's The Devil among the Tailors.

LATEST BETTING.

**THE CESAREWITCH STAKES**.—6 to 1 agst Mr. Sadler's Bellissima (taken); 8 to 1 agst Mr. Jones's Portrait (taken); 10 to 1 agst Lord Eglington's Blue Bonnet; 12 to 1 agst Duke of Grafton's Florence; 13 to 1 agst Mr. F. Clarke's Arcanus; 20 to 1 agst Mr. Stephenson's Ma Mie (taken before her race). Bellissima and Portrait have been backed to win large stakes.

It was reported in town this morning (Friday) that Canadian died on Thursday night.

**EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY**.—PLYMOUTH, Sept. 26.—The Pay-Sergeants' offices of the Royal Marine barracks at Stonehouse were plundered on the morning of Sunday last, between twelve and two, by one of the marines, named Norman, whose duty it was to guard that department between those hours. Norman had been about eight months in the corps; he is a Cornishman by birth, and was lately in service as a coachman or stableman at Exeter, the place of his enlistment. For a freak he recently lowered himself from a four story window, assisted only by a small clothes line, into the area, and at the Pay-office he took out the pane of glass so completely that it was not noticed until gun-fire in the morning. About 200 or 300 letters were immediately forwarded

**ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE**, Wych-street, Strand. Lessee, Mr. G. Wild. By authority of the Lord Chamberlain.

The whole of the interior entirely re-decorated, and a new Gallery, erected by Mr. Mackintosh, capable of holding upwards of 800! Open for the Winter Season.

Monday, October 3, 1842, and during the Week, when will be performed a new Drama (in Three Acts), adapted from one of the most popular works of Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, Bart., by the author of "My Man Tom," "Gwynneth Vaughan," and other favourite pieces originally produced at this Theatre, to be called THE ADVENTURES OF A GENTLEMAN. The Music selected and arranged by Mr. Calcott. The new Scenery by Messrs. J. W. Beverley, Scott, and Assistants. Sir Reginald Glanville, Mr. Fitz-James; Henry Pelham, Mr. Halford; Dr. Hellebore, Mr. Brookes; Tom Thornton, Mr. Baker; Nat Surridge, Mr. Ross; Job Johnson, Mr. G. Wyld, with a new Song, entitled "The Life of a Vagabond." Gertrude Douglas, Miss Lavinia Melville (her first appearance at this Theatre); Letty Lambwool (Chambermaid at the "Flying Childers"); Miss Lebatt, with a new Song, called "If I were a Lady."

After which, THE ARTFUL DODGE. The Hon. Frederick Flamwell Fitz-Fudge, Mr. Fitzjames; Demosthenes Dodge, Esq., Mr. G. Wild; Susan Smudge, Miss Arden.

To conclude with LIFE IN THE CLOUDS; or, OLYMPUS IN AN UPROAR.

Also in preparation, a New Burletta, by S. Lover, Esq., and a variety of Novelties. Leader, Mr. Calcott; Stage Manager, Mr. C. Baker.

Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Second Price, 1s. 6d.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Private Boxes, £1 11s. 6d., to be had at the Box-office. Doors open at Half-past Six o'clock; the Performances commence at Seven; Second Price at Nine. The Box-office under the Superintendence of Mr. Watts, and will be open from Eleven till Four o'clock.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC EXHIBITION**, extended into CAVENTH-SQUARE.—Excellent Specimens of Machinery just completed, and at work by Steam Power, in the Hall of Manufactures, including Napier's Patent Printing Machine, Ainslie's Patent Brick and Tile Making Machine, Tayler's Patent Solid-Headed Pin Making Machine, &c. The Weekly List of Popular Lectures, delivered by Dr. Ryan, Professor Bachofner, and the other Lecturers, with the appointed hours for each, is suspended in the Hall. The fine Exterior of St. Peter's, at Rome, and the Interior of the Chapel of St. Helena, at Jerusalem, the latter after Dr. Roberts, R.A. (published by Mr. Moon), are among the latest additions to the Enlarged Dissolving Views. The Orrery, Diving Bell, Diver, &c. &c. To the Cosmographic Views, shown in the Evenings, a beautiful addition has just been made. Leader of the Band, Mr. Wallis.—Admission, One Shilling. Schools, half-price.

**ROYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY**, LOWTHER ARCADE, STRAND, Open Daily, from Eleven to Five, and in the Evening from a Quarter before Seven till Half-past Ten o'clock, with a splendid exhibition of paintings by British Artists, brilliantly illuminated by night; upwards of 3000 Models, Railroads, Sculptures, Philosophical Apparatus, Daguerreotype Portraits, &c.; Popular Lectures and Experiments every half hour; and the most magnificent series of Dissolving Views ever exhibited.

A Grand Promenade Concert, Vocal and Instrumental, every evening, comprising the services of the following distinguished artists:—Instrumental Solo Performers, Cornet à Piston, Mr. Laurent; Flute, Mr. Sayner; Concertina, Master Blagrove; Violin, Mr. T. Baker, of the Italian Opera; Pianoforte, Mr. T. Julian Adams; and a full orchestral band. Vocalists, Miss Wilson, Miss Thornton, Miss Taylor, Mr. Martin, Mr. R. F. Smith, Chorus Master, Mr. Wilson. Musical Director, Mr. T. Julian Adams.

Between the first and second part of the Concert, the splendid Gas Microscope is exhibited on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; and Magical Illusions, Tuesday and Thursday. At the close of the Concert a Lecture is delivered on some subject of popular interest, which is followed by the magnificent Dissolving Views.

The Laughing Gas every Tuesday and Saturday evening. Admission, One Shilling.

**THE CHINESE COLLECTION**, ST. GEORGE'S-PLACE, HYDE PARK-CORNER.—This splendid Collection, consisting of objects exclusively Chinese, surpassing in extent and grandeur any similar display in the known world, entirely filling the spacious saloon, 225 feet in length by 50 feet in width, embracing upwards of Fifty Figures, as large as life, all fac-similes, in groups in their native costumes, from the highest mandarin to the blind mendicant in his patched garment; also, many thousand specimens, both in natural history and miscellaneous curiosities, illustrating the appearance, manners, and customs of more than three hundred million Chinese, respecting whom the nations of Europe have had scarcely any opportunity of judging, is now OPEN for PUBLIC INSPECTION, from Ten in the morning till Ten at night. Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s.

THIS DAY, PRICE 1s., OR POST-FREE, 1s. 4d.

**SCOTTISH SONG**.—The Piano, No. 27 (October), contains "Pibroch o' Donnel Dhu" and the seven other favourite Scotch Songs, sung by Mr. Wilson, by Royal command, before her Majesty at Taymouth Castle; arranged with accompaniments for the Piano-Forte.

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WEPPERT'S ROYAL SCOTCH QUADRILLES.

**JOHN WEPPERT**, 21, SOHO-SQUARE, has just published, Price Four Shillings, a new set of Scotch Quadrilles, in honour of the Royal Visit to Scotland, including, also, without additional charge a newly-arranged set of Scotch Reels and Strathspeys, composed expressly for the occasion, and danced before her Majesty in the Highlands.

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"Please to send me 100 dozen boxes of PARR'S PILLS, small, and 20 dozen large, as my stock is again low. I perceive my sale since last August has been 18,308 boxes!"

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"JOHN NOBLE,  
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From MR. PETER SOMERVILLE, of Helensburgh, near Edinburgh, addressed to MR. JOHN NOBLE, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire.

"Spring Bank Cottage, Helensburgh, August 18, 1842.

"My Dear Mr. Noble—Your kind letter I duly received, and would have answered it immediately, but for a circumstance I have delayed until now. I can assure you nothing gives me more pleasure than to bear witness to all and sundry, the real, and I am now satisfied, the lasting good I have received from the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS; some of my friends observing the wonderful effects produced on me through them, urged me strongly to make my case known to encourage others afflicted with coughs, &c., to give them a trial, and I was glad to receive from you the same request, as you will be able to manage it for me. I am rather at a loss lest I should fail in giving full justice to the efficiency of these Pills over all the medicines I have tried for my complaint, and you know I have now had nearly two years' trial of Medical Prescriptions for my cough and liability to catch colds, without being one whit better, but I believe worse; and the last physician I consulted laughed at my ignorance when I asked him if there was nothing in physic that would operate as a preventive against taking cold; he shook his head, and said, "No, no; there is no such medicine." Now, if he had been acquainted with PARR'S LIFE PILLS, he would have said, "Yes, yes; there is such a thing;" and instead of recommending Snake-root and Iceland Moss, he would have recommended them as an effectual medicine for Cough, Pleurisy, and Spitting of Blood, for that was the threefold form of my complaint. The cough had become so troublesome that my sleep was broken by continued fits of coughing; my liability to cold and inflammation was so great, that a change in the weather, or a walk, or any little exertion, would lay me up, and the usual routine of fasting, purging, and blistering, had to be resorted to. This I had four times in the course of two months, and then speaking aloud or reading aloud made me a great deal worse, and my strength was so far gone, that any little exertion in walking or working was quite sufficient for me. Now look at the change; before I had taken two small boxes of the pills, my strength was so far recovered that I commenced to work ten hours a day, and scarcely ever felt weary, and have done so for these five weeks past; and then as to there being a preventive against cold, I may just mention that the place I went to work in was a school-house, just building, the roof was on it, but as yet, there were none of the windows in it, and the draught was very great, more especially as I had never before wrought under such circumstances; yet I wrought, and am still working there without having taken cold that way.

"When I began to take PARR'S PILLS, I gave up at the same time the use of tea and coffee, which I believe helped me greatly in getting rid of my complaint: I am fully satisfied the use of tea, especially, is a very bad thing for a cough, as I always found my cough much worse after taking tea. The great good that I have derived from PARR'S PILLS may be summed up in a few words:

"First, they increased my strength; all other medicines had a weakenin effect upon me but them. I take three, four, and sometimes five pills every twenty-four hours, and instead of being weakened by them, they rather in their operation revive the animal spirits, and impart lasting strength to the body.

"Secondly, they go direct to the cough. I had not taken six pills before I felt the cough shaking, its hold upon me became looser and looser every dose I took, and the first, or it may be the second, Sunday after I had begun taking them, my friends were remarking to me the great and happy change in my cough, as during the meeting I had scarcely coughed any, while previous to taking them I used to be the great disturber of the meetings by my complaint.

"Thirdly, they healed the spitting of blood, and changed completely the nature of the expectoration; this was previously so bad that the doctors agreed from this that my lungs were diseased; and the last advice I got from the doctor was, 'You must take great care of yourself, for your lungs are affected.' Now, whether my lungs are affected or not I do not pretend to judge, but this I say, that by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS these two bad symptoms are removed.

"Fourthly, they (PARR'S PILLS) have restored my voice to its natural tone and strength; this all my friends were remarking who heard me speak in the meeting the other day, and who previously had noticed the weakness of my voice.

"Fifthly, by the use of PARR'S PILLS, my natural colour is restored; before taking them, my eyes were languid and dull, my colour was low and death-like, so much so, that a lady told me last week when she saw me about three months ago she really had little or no hopes of my recovery; whereas now, my colour is healthy, my eyes bright, and the same lady says I am now beginning to get flesh on my face, the cheeks of which were greatly sunk.

"My dear Mr. Noble, I am afraid you will be tired reading this long letter; other particulars I might mention, but will finish by expressing my heartfelt thanks to the Proprietors of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, as to them under God I owe the greatest blessing but one—bodily health; the one blessing which no medicine can bring, I trust you are continually enjoying—health to the soul, to be found only in the light of His countenance, whose loving kindness is better than life. I remain, most affectionately yours,

"PETER SOMERVILLE."

CAUTION—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in white letters on a red ground. Without this mark of authenticity, they are spurious and an imposition."

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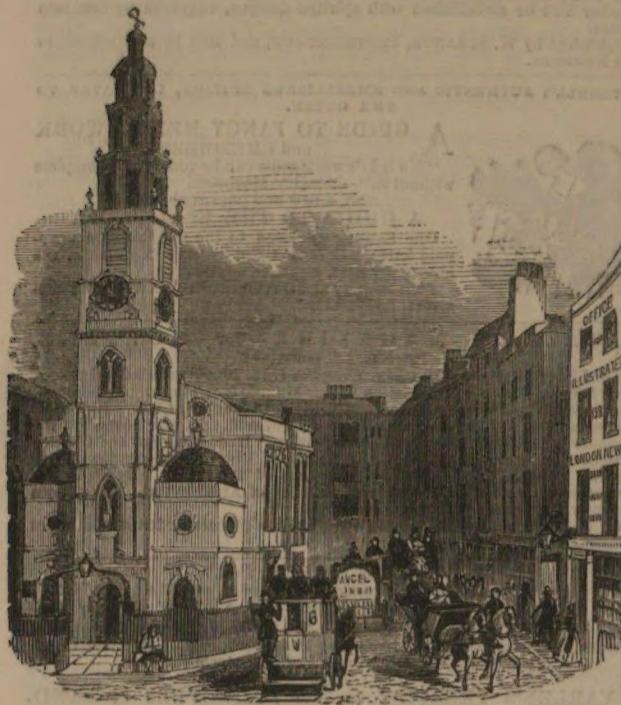
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## THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. X.



ST. CLEMENT DANES.

In selecting another of the churches of the metropolis, to continue the series which we are presenting to our readers, it seems only natural that we should have fixed upon the prominent edifice of St. Clement Danes. The merry peal of its bells almost rung us into the new locality that we have taken up. Full on the right, in fresh and decent order of comeliness, stands our office of the London News, and when the sun is shining upon it from the opposite heaven, the tall tower of that silent house of God flings its shadow across our windows, and, after a passing cloud has for a moment shrouded the sunshine, comes full upon our presence with an almost startling effect. There is nothing very handsome or inspiring in the ancient building, for its architecture is motley, and its design the reverse of grand; but we seem to have made a new acquaintance with it, that we hope for many years to keep; and it has a kind of association with our readers too, as a sort of neighbourly landmark of the time of our arrival near it, watching over the harbingers of our first great success, and not likely, we hope, to frown upon us, if, by and by, we should be found growing grey in the service of our friends. We give it at once, then, to the public in its old familiar form, with such records of its history as the antiquarians have supplied. Nor even in its modern presence has it been altogether without furnishing a theme for reflection. We have looked out upon the busy, cheerful, bustling world beneath—gazed upon the rushing crowds wending to and fro on the everlasting business of Mammom—peered into the heart of the living throng, and then turned our eye and thought, up to that temple of silence; or, if not silent, only waked by the echoes from the stirring life without, and thought that although no voice spake there, yet there was a holy tenancy within—the sacred presence of the Eternal Spirit, whose will willed the destinies of every being who passed it upon his worldly way. Soon came the Sabbath, and, if we again looked down upon the broadway before us, the street was silent then; but the temple of Heaven had become vocal with prayer and holy song, or there came forth a swelling sound of sacred harmony, breaking with beautiful solemnity upon the awe-struck ear. Every other dwelling around was closed; a reverent decorum pervaded the neighbourhood; and only the dwelling-place of God was open to those who chose to enter in. How, then, did the day of rest seem to triumph over the day of world-business—how was Godhead ascertained above the infirmities of human nature when the homage of man sought the footstool of Heaven, and within that hushed and holy sanctuary a band of hoping sinners knelt down with faith to pray? To have associated the destinies of a newspaper with the thoughts so inspired by the sacred edifice before us would have been, perhaps, to have trod the brink of blasphemy; but we are willing to believe that we committed no irreverence in breathing an aspiration that, so long as we were pursuing our calling in the public behalf, the responsibility entrusted to us in the conduct of this journal might never be outraged by any violation of the Christian and religious principles which men went into that church to practise or to learn; but that morality and purity of doctrine upon every topic of instruction or intelligence might still and ever characterize our progress, and give our welfare something like the claims of virtue to support.

Now to our history of St. Clement Danes, premising to our country readers that it stands in the heart of one of the busiest thoroughfares of our metropolis, a little west of Temple-bar, and east of the office which we formerly occupied in St. Mary-le-Strand. It would seem, according to William of Malmsbury, that there was a church here before the arrival of the Danes, and that they burnt it, slaying the monk and abbot, and, marching off, continued their sacrilegious fury throughout the land; "at length, desirous to return to Denmark, they were about to embark, when they were, by the just judgment of God, all slain at London, at a place which has since been called the Church of the Danes."

Fleetwood's account is that, when most of the Danes were driven forth of this kingdom, the few that remained (being those married to Englishwomen) were compelled to reside between the isle of Thorney (Westminster was so called) and Cac Lud (or Ludgate), where they built a synagogue, afterwards consecrated, and called Ecclesia Clementis Danorum. Thus saith Fleetwood the antiquary, and Recorder of London, in a document addressed to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, who resided in this parish in the time of Elizabeth, when the line of the Strand (taking its name from the river's side) was a street of the palaces of England's nobility.

The church of St. Clement Danes is first noticed by historians as a gift from Henry II. to the Knights Templar. On the dissolution of that order the advowson was conveyed to the canon regular of the church of the Holy Sepulchre, near Warwick, whence, in the changes of time, the patronage of the living fell into the hands of the Exeter family, the representative of which, the present Marquis of Exeter, still holds the same. The architecture of St. Clement's is strange jumble of handsome and incongruous parts. The church was rebuilt in 1682, and the architect, William Pierce, is said in Malcolm's Londinium Redivivum to have "received the directions of Sir Christopher Wren."

Within the church are twelve composite pillars, somewhat gaudily coloured and gilded, extending from east to west. These form a semicircle before the altar, and spring from galleries supported by square Tuscan pillars. The intercolumniations are arched, the largest arch facing the altar, and all most extravagantly overloaded with festoons and drops, while the ceilings are crossed by enriched

bands and intersecting arches. The vault of the nave is large and noble, and hence the pillars have a pitiful effect, being disproportionately small. The vault exhibits five panels of unequal size, the smallest full of ornament, the remainder blanks. The *sarcarium* is a semicircular, with a centre and two side windows. There are flowers in the panels, which are gilt, as are all the columnar capitals throughout the church. The altar-piece consists of four Corinthian pilasters, with entablatures, arms, and festoons. The commandments are surmounted by an arch, which supports five candlesticks, and in the tympanum is seen a pelican. The whole is formed of the intercolumniations of four isolated pillars, the entablature of which has attic pedestals and good statues of Moses and Aaron. The table is of porphyry, as are the two steps for candebra; the frame and rails of wrought iron gilt, and the floor of marble. The pulpit is a hexagon, most magnificently and elaborately carved, its piercing and relieving rendering it a graceful, elegant, and admirable object.

Thus much for the interior of St. Clement Danes; and if we are inclined to cavil at the style of taste displayed upon its embellishments, we are yet free to admit that the parishioners have good cause to be proud of their house of prayer. It is true that, to the educated eye, it is elaborately overloaded with decorations; nevertheless, its ensemble is rich and imposing, and the pious feeling which must have prompted this outlay on their sacred temple is creditable to their devotion and their liberality.

The church is 93 feet in length, 63 in breadth, its height to the roof 48, and of the steeple 140 feet. It is thus entered in the last report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners:—"1836, population, 15,442; church accommodation, 1350; net revenue, £518; patron, the Marquis of Exeter; and its rector, the excellent, gifted, and eloquent Dr. William Gurney."

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—Although the receipts of wheat of home produce up to Mark-lane have been very limited this week, and the show of samples has proved scanty, we have to report a sluggish inquiry for all descriptions, and the prices have suffered a further depression of from 1s to 2s per quarter. Upwards of 30,000 quarters of foreign wheat have again come to hand, on a portion of which home-consumption duty has been paid. Some rather extensive sales have taken place in this article, yet the rates have given way quite 1s per quarter. The supply of new barley has been on the increase, owing to which the quotations have had a downward tendency. For malt there has been little demand. The best oats have maintained their value; but all other grain has proved a mere drug.

**ARRIVALS.**—English: wheat, 2770; barley, 930; oats, 4250; and malt, 3970 quarters; flour, 3880 sacks. Irish: oats, 13,130 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 31,350; and oats, 4530 quarters.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 46s to 55s; ditto white, 54s to 61s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 56s; do. white, 51s to 58s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 28s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 47s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. **Foreign.**—Free wheat, 50s to 60s. **In Bond.**—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

**The Seed Market.**—During the week the demand for all descriptions of seeds has ruled dull, and the prices have suffered a slight depression. The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hemp seed, 35s to 46s; per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 3d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30s to 33s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10s to 10s 10s; do. foreign, 7s to 7s 10s. per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5s 5s to 6s per ton.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 54s 0d; barley, 27s 10d; Oats, 18s 4d; rye, 29s 10d; beans, 33s 0d; peas, 33s 3d.

**Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.**—Wheat, 53s 10d; Barley, 27s 2d; Oats, 18s 7d; Rye, 30s 9d; Beans, 33s 4d; Peas, 33s 1d per quarter.

**Duty on Foreign Corn.**—Wheat, 18s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 10s 6d; Beans, 9s 6d; Peas, 9s 6d.

## PROVISIONS.

**Bread.**—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d for the 4lb loaf.

**Sugar.**—We have had a limited demand for West India sugar this week, in consequence of the late large arrivals, and the rates have given way quite 6d per cwt. At public sales 100 hds. Barbadoes went at 62s 6d to 70s for low to fine yellow. By private contract about 1800 hds. and tierces have been disposed of. Very large quantities of Mauritius sugar have been brought to the hammer—viz., 13,000 bags, which have gone off quietly at a decline of 1s per cwt. Good to fine yellow has sold at 62s to 66s, but middling 57s to 61s; good and fine brown, 52s to 58s; low to middling, 48s to 51s per cwt. Nearly 10,000 bags of Bengal have changed hands, at auction, at the above amount of depression—middling to good white selling at 54s to 67s; low 62s to 62s 6d per cwt. More than 1100 bags of Java have been brought forward, but they have commanded little attention. The refined market is very dull: standard lumps are 7s per cwt. Crushed sugar is in request, at 25s per cwt.

**Tea.**—Much of the attention of the trade is now directed to the numerous public sales. This week nearly 40,000 packages have been offered publicly, about one fourth of which has found purchasers at late rates. By private contract a fair business has been done, at full prices—the clearances from the warehouses having exceeded 500,000 lbs.

**Coffee.**—The market is dull for all kinds of coffee, but holders have refused to give way further in price. The public sales have been unimportant.

**Cocoa.**—The demand is limited for West India, and 113 bags of Grenada, at public sales, went at 33s to 37s per cwt.

**Rice.**—The market for Bengal is dull; and 1227 bags, at auction, wen heavily, at rather lower rates—good to middling selling at 11s 6d to 12s per cwt.

**Pepper.**—Prices are fair, and the demand good. At auction, 1339 bags good Penang all sold at 22d to 24d per lb.

**Oil.**—Linseed continues scarce, and 33s 6d to 34s are the nearest quotations on the spot. At auction 90 tunns sperm and head-matter were nearly all bought in—the former at £80 to £85 5s, and the latter £85 to £85 5s. 115 tunns southern sold at £33 5s to £40 15s per tun.

**Potatoes.**—We have had a good supply of potatoes offering this week, which have moved off steadily, at from 4s to 6s. per ton.

**Wool.**—The imports this week, have been about 2200 packages. By private contract little is doing.

**Hops.**—Nearly 3000 pockets of new hops have been received in the Borough market this week, from Essex, Kent, and Sussex, the quality of which has proved good. The demand is active, while the rate is called £150,000. New Kent pockets, 100s to 130s; Sussex ditto 90s to 100s; and Farnham, 180s to 190s per cwt.

**Coals.**—Adair's, 18s 6d; Chester Main, 16s; New Tanfield, 13s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 14s; Pontop Windsor, 15s 3d; West Hartley, 17s; West Wylam, 15s 6d; Hotspur, 17s; Killingworth, 18s 3d; Braddell's Hetton, 21s; Lambton, 20s 9d; Stewart's, 21s; Killoe, 21s; Adelaide, 20s 6d; and Hartley, 16s 6d per ton. Ships arrived, 37.

**Smithfield.**—The supply of each kind of fat stock on sale has this week been large, while the demand has proved less active, at barely stationary prices. Beef, from 3s 4d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; lamb, 4s 4d to 5s; veal, 4s to 5s; and pork, 4s to 5s per 8 lbs., to sink the offal.

**Newgate and Leadenhall.**—We have had an extensive supply of dead meat on offer, with which the trade has ruled dull, at the following quotations:—Beef, from 3s 2d to 3s 10d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; lamb, 4s to 4s 10d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; and pork, 4s to 5s per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

## ROBERT HERBERT.

## BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, —	India Stock, 249 pm.
3 per Cent Red., —	Ditto Bonds, — pm.
3 per Cent Cons., 92½	Ditto Old Annuities, —
3½ per Cent Red.,	Ditto New Annuities.
New 3½ per Cent, 100½	Ex. Bills, 1000/, 2d, 50 pm.
New 5 per Cent, —	Ditto 500/, 50 pm.
Long Annuities to expire Jan. 1860, —	Ditto Small, 48 pm.
Oct. 1859, —	Bank Stock for Op., —
Jan. 1860, —	India Stock for Acct., —
	Coupons for Acct., 92½

## SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (— p.), —	London and Blackwall (— p.), —
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p.), 46	London and Birmingham (90 p.), —
Great Western (65 p.), 32	Ditto Thirds (— p.), —
Ditto New Shares (50 p.), 59½	Ditto New shares (— p.), —
Ditto Fifth (4 p.), 7½	London and South Western (— p.), —
London and Brighton (50 p.), 35½	£41 6s. 10d. p., 58

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

## TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

At the Court at Windsor, the 24th day of September, 1842, present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council:—It is this day ordered by her Majesty in Council, that the Parliament be prorogued from Thursday, the 6th day of October next, to Thursday, the 10th day of November next.

## WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 27.

1st Life Guards—Cornet and Sub-Lieut. Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., to be Lieutenant, vice Allen; Ensign Thomas George Lord Glamis to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Sir W. W. Wynn, Royal Horse Guards—Lieut. R. H. R. Vyse to be Captain, vice Corbet; Cornet C. H. Gordon Lennox, Earl of March, to be Lieutenant, vice Vyse; F. C. P. A. Stuart, gent., to be Cornet, vice Lord March. 4th Light Dragoons—Lieut. W. H. Magan to be Lieutenant, vice Francis. 9th Light Dragoons—Lieut. T. J. Francis to be Lieutenant, vice Magan. 17th Light Dragoons—Assist.-Surg. D. Cooper to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Leslie.

17th Foot—Ensign L. J. McPherson to be Lieutenant, vice Baird. 19th Foot—Lieut. F. Deacon to be Adjutant, vice Calley. 26th Foot—Ensign R. F. Syng to be Lieutenant, vice Sweeny; Ensign H. De Quincey to be Lieutenant, vice De Quincey. 40th Foot—Ensign F. Huey to be Lieutenant, vice Armstrong. 46th Foot—Lieut. A. Maxwell to be Captain, vice Thompson; Ensign A. R. Garrett to be Lieutenant, vice Maxwell; W. Hardy, gent., to be Ensign, vice Garrett. 63rd Foot—Ensign W. G. L. Crowther to be Lieutenant, vice Hornby. 69th Foot—D. S. Miller, gent., to be Ensign, vice Lord Glamis. 70th Foot—Brevet Major L. Gravine to be Captain, vice J. J. Graham. 72nd Foot—Major W. H. Sperring to be Major, vice Hope; Brevet Major H. Jervis to be Major, vice Sperling; Lieut. J. T. Hope to be Captain, vice Jervis; Ensign W. Park to be Lieutenant, vice Hope; J. S. Clark, gent., to be Ensign, vice Parke. 87th Foot—The Hon. R. W. D. Shirley to be Second Lieutenant, vice Moore. 93rd Foot—Ensign C. Maxwell to be Lieutenant, vice T. M. Crawford; J. H. Barchay, gent., to be Ensign, vice Maxwell. 94th Foot—Lieut. C. D. C. O'Brien to be Captain, vice Stoddard. 96th Foot—Lieut. J. R. Ford to be Adjutant, vice Rogers; Ensign G. J. Dowdall to be Lieutenant. 97th Foot—Brevet Major G. Hutchinson to be Major, vice Cannon. 99th Foot—Lieut.-Col. H. Despard to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J. G. Le Marchant.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Lieut. J. Marchington to be Lieutenant, vice Ostheyden; Second Lieut. H. Lucas to be First Lieutenant, vice Marchington; H. Bird, gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lucas.

Particular Service—Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. Young